

## TUAN WILL RETURN; HE IS PERSUADED BY VICE-PRESIDENT

Hsu Shih-chang and Wang  
Shi-chen Both Refuse  
Premiership

## POLICY ACCEPTED?

Reuter's Says Assurance  
Given Cabinet Won't  
Be Opposed

## THANK PRESIDENT

Party Leaders Congratulate  
Him on Maintaining  
Constitution's Spirit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Peking, March 6.—Vice-President  
Feng Kuo-chang left for Tientsin,  
this morning, to endeavor to persuade  
General Tuan Chi-jui to reconsider  
his resignation and return to Peking.  
It is reliably reported that Vice-  
President Feng Kuo-chang's mission  
has been successful and Tuan Chi-  
jui will return to Peking tonight.  
There is every indication that Pres-  
ident Li Yuan-hung has considerably  
modified his attitude. Yesterday  
evening, he entertained to dinner  
Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang, the  
Chief of the General Staff, Wang  
Shi-chen and Hsu Shih-chang.

## Two Decline Premiership

It is reported that the President  
successively asked Hsu Shih-chang  
and Wang Shi-chen to accept the  
Premiership, which both declined. Li  
Yuan-hung then asked Feng Kuo-  
chang what should be done and the  
latter said that a further effort  
should be made to persuade Tuan  
Chi-jui to withdraw his resignation  
and offered to go to Tientsin and see  
him personally.

President Li Yuan-hung, there-  
upon, entrusted the settlement of the  
crisis to Vice-President Feng Kuo-  
chang, who undoubtedly went to  
Tientsin with the assurance that the  
President will not further oppose the  
policy of the Cabinet. Up to the  
present, only Fan Yuan-lien and  
Hsu Shih-chang have formally tend-  
ered their resignations, though other  
Ministers will undoubtedly go if  
Tuan Chi-jui persists in his resigna-  
tion, but not before their successors  
have been appointed.

## 35 Party Leaders Approve The President's Attitude (Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Peking, March 6.—General Tuan  
Chi-jui is staying in Tientsin, at the  
residence of General Tuan Tze-kuei,  
the former Tutu of Fengtien.

President Li Yuan-hung this  
morning received 35 party leaders  
of both Houses of Parliament, who  
thanked the President for having  
maintained the spirit of the consti-  
tution during the recent occur-  
rences in Peking.

Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang  
left Peking today for Tientsin, in  
order to persuade Tuan Chi-jui to  
return to Peking. If Tuan should  
refuse, either former Minister Hsu  
Shih-chang, or the Chief of the  
General Staff, Wang Shi-chen, will  
be appointed Premier.

President Li Yuan-hung sent the  
Vice-Chief of the General Staff,  
Chang Tso-pin, to Tientsin, to in-  
duce Tuan Chi-jui to return to  
Peking. Tuan, however, declined  
to receive Chang. It is probable  
that a mandate, appointing Wang  
Shi-chen, the Chief of the General  
Staff, acting Premier, will be issued  
tomorrow.

General Tuan Chi-jui today sent  
to the Tientsin a circular telegram,  
in a very pacific tone, in which he  
explains the reasons of his resigna-  
tion, requesting them to support the  
Government in this critical situation.

## The Weather

Fine weather. The maximum  
temperature recorded yesterday was  
50.0 and the minimum 31.5, the  
figures for the corresponding day  
last year being respectively 55.9  
and 34.2.

## Li. Stewart, Shanghai Scottish, Buried With Full Military Honors

Many Prominent People Attend  
Funeral of Officer Who  
Died at Manuevers

The funeral of the late Mr. H. B.  
Stewart, 2nd Lieut. Shanghai Scott-  
ish, S.V.C., took place at 4.30 o'clock  
yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling  
Well Cemetery.

The O. C. Artillery detailed a gun  
carriage and team, and the O. C.  
Shanghai Scottish the firing party.  
At 3 p.m. the gun carriage, firing  
party, and Shanghai Scottish, after  
having paraded outside the mortuary,  
Fearn Road, moved off. Officers of  
the S.V.C., N. C. Os, and members of  
various units, including the band,  
joined the cortege at the Public  
Recreation Ground, from whence also  
many people joined the procession,  
walking directly after the Volun-  
teers.

The route from Fearn Road was  
Range Road, Chapoo Road, Chapoo  
Road Bridge, Museum Road, Peking  
Road, Klänge Road, Nanking Road  
and Bubbling Well Road.

The band led, followed by the firing  
party, the Shanghai Scottish, the  
gun carriage, and other units of the  
S. V. C. behind.

The cemetery was crowded with  
friends of the deceased, but only a  
small number were able to get seat-  
ing accommodation in the chapel. The  
Rev. A. H. Hopkyn Rees conducted  
the service, and the following  
Lieutenants of the S. V. C. carried the  
cortege to the chapel and from there to  
its resting place: Messrs. Neil, St. G.  
R. Clark, Young, Chisholm, Cubbin,  
Heaton-Smith, Saker and V. H.  
Lanning.

Among those present were Major  
Trueman, on behalf of the S. V. C.,  
and St. George's Society, Major  
Pitchee, Mr. J. Johnstone, Chairman  
of the British Chamber of Commerce,  
accompanied by the whole of the  
Committee, Mr. H. Phillips, H. B. M.'s  
Consul, Mr. C. M. Bain, representing  
the President of St. Andrew's Society,  
Mr. H. G. Simms, representing St.  
Patrick's Society, Mr. K. Kishi,  
representing the Japanese Consul-  
General, Mr. A. Stephen, Rev. A. J.  
Walker, Rev. W. H. Price, Rev. C. J.  
Symons, Mr. E. S. Little, Mr. A. J.  
Stewart and many others of promi-  
nence.

The chief mourners were Mr. A. L.  
Greig and Mr. Ellis Pugh. After  
the coffin had been lowered into the  
grave, the firing party under Capt.  
C. H. Rutherford fired three volleys  
in the air, and during the volleys  
Piper Webber played "Lochaber  
no more." Buglers Ratcliffe and  
Oilerdissen sounded the Last Post.

Numerous wreaths were sent,  
among those noted being beautiful  
ones from Mr. and Mrs. Ellis Pugh,  
Mr. J. Waddell, Mr. Norman Smith,  
Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Rawthorne, Mr.  
N. Scott, Mr. and Mrs. A. L.  
Greig, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Richards,  
Mr. Ching Li-fong, Mr. H. H. H.  
Priestley, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. New-  
comb, Mr. and Mrs. W. Harvey, Mrs.  
A. C. Tweedie, Mr. L. E. Lemiere,  
Rev. and Mrs. G. Cusines, Mr. and  
Mrs. F. Ayscough, Mr. Wm. Nation,  
officers, N. C. Os and Sappers of the  
Engineers, S.V.C., Mr. C. E. Inglis,  
Mrs. Stewart, "Helen and Edith,"  
Messrs. Richard Haworth and Co.,  
Ltd., Messrs. H. E. Arnold, Shanghai  
Mutual Telephone Co., Shanghai  
Lawn Bowls Club, The Asiatic  
Petroleum Co., North China Daily  
News, Chartered Bank, Banque de  
l'Indo Chine, Portugese Co., S. V. C.,  
Members of the Society of St. George,  
Northern Lodge of China No. 570, St.  
Andrew's Society, Italian Co., S.V.C.,  
St. David's Society, Union Church  
Sunday School, Mr. T. D. Davy, Mr.  
K. J. MacEuen, Hongkong and Shang-  
hai Banking Corporation, Chamber  
of Commerce, Chambre de Commerce  
Francaise de Chine, "A" Co. (British),  
S. V. C. Union Church Committee,  
Shanghai Municipal Council, Mem-  
bers of the Shanghai Scottish,  
S. V. C., officers of the S. V. C., Mr.  
and Mrs. Naftaly, Mr. and Mrs. C. R.  
Slowley, Mr. W. A. Farley, Mr. W. C.  
G. Clifford and Students of the  
Language School.

## Mail Notices

## MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Mar. 8  
Per R.V.F. s.s. Poltava .. Mar. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Mar. 10  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yashiro M. Mar. 12  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. Mar. 15  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Mar. 17  
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—  
Per T.T.K. s.s. Tenyo Maru Mar. 9  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Tamba M. Mar. 13  
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia Mar. 17  
For Europe:—  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Iyo Maru Mar. 11  
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Miyazaki M. Mar. 23

## BRITISH NOW HOLDING LINE ON WEST FRONT EXTENDING 130 MILES

Reaches to Roye, Which Is  
Nearest Point to Paris  
Germans Retain

## HORRORS OF THE ANCRE

Whole Battlefield Is Matted  
With Bodies; Have Lain  
Unburied for Months

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Official com-  
muniquees reveal that the British  
line now extends as far south as  
Roye, near Noyon, which is the  
closest point of the German line to  
Paris. The British line from Ypres  
to Roye has a length of 130 miles.

Special correspondents describe  
the appalling state of the ground  
evacuated by the Germans in the  
region of the Ancre. Every possible  
gun, besides stores, has been re-  
moved, but the whole battlefield is  
matted with bodies, which have not  
been buried for months, while many  
of the enemy have been drowned in  
the mud, through which they were  
unable to wade.

(By wireless).—A German official  
communique reports: The British  
attacked, southward of St. Pierre  
Vaast and captured a trench-sector  
on the Bouchavesnes to Moislains  
road.

We stormed and captured a  
French position in Caurieres Wood,  
on a front of 1,500 meters and re-  
pulsed counter-attacks made during  
the night. We captured an impor-  
tant position in the south-east corner  
of Bois des Fosses, taking 578  
prisoners, 16 machine-guns and 25  
quick-loaders.

There were numerous air-fights  
yesterday. The enemy lost eighteen  
aeroplanes and we lost four.

Paris, March 5.—The official com-  
munique issued this afternoon re-  
ported: After a very intense bomb-  
ardment, in the region of Caurieres  
Wood, on the right bank of the Meuse,  
the enemy violently attacked on a front  
of three kilometers, between Cham-  
brettes Farm and Bezonvaux. Re-  
peated assaults between Caurieres  
Wood and Bezonvaux failed.

The enemy gained a footing in our  
advanced elements, north of Caurieres  
Wood, but our fire smashed all their  
attempts to penetrate the wood, with  
heavy enemy losses.

## ITALIANS CARRY STRONG POSITION IN MOUNTAINS

Brilliant Action Is Fought 2,700  
Meters Up in The Cost-  
abella Group

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5 (By wireless).—  
An Italian official communique re-  
ports: We brilliantly attacked and  
occupied a strong position, at an  
altitude of 2,700 meters, in the Cost-  
abella Group, in the Avisio sector.

## British Are Lenient With Prisoner-Spy

Is Sentenced to Death, Penalty  
Later Being Commuted To  
Life Penal Servitude

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—The Press  
Bureau reports: A prisoner was  
tried by court-martial, in London,  
recently and sentenced to death for  
espionage. The finding of the Court  
has been confirmed, but the death-  
sentence has been commuted to  
penal servitude for life.

## END NANHUNG MUTINY

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Canton, March 5.—The statement  
that Lu Yung-ting is going to Pe-  
king is incorrect. He is only visiting  
Hongkong, to return Sir Henry  
May's visit.

The mutiny of the troops at Nan-  
hung has ended. The escaped soldiers  
are being arrested. Only eighty-two  
houses were looted altogether and  
the Canton Government has promised  
to compensate the sufferers.

## The Pathway of War Cathedral at Ypres



This is all that remained of the magnificent Cathedral at Ypres after the artillery outbreak. Only smoking ruins were visible.

## BRITAIN WON'T DIVULGE INTENTIONS AT SALONICA

Bonar Law Will Only Say In-  
advisable That Expedition  
Be Withdrawn

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the House  
of Commons, today, Mr. A. Bonar  
Law, during the debate on the army  
estimates, said that it was quite im-  
possible for the Government to  
indicate its intentions regarding the  
forces at Salonica. He declined to  
assist the enemy by saying whether  
those forces are intended to be used  
for an offensive or defensive.

Referring to the difference of  
opinion regarding the advisability of  
the expedition, he pointed out that  
the war policy, as a whole, could not  
possibly be the policy of the British  
Government solely. It would be ex-  
tremely inadvisable to withdraw the  
expedition now. He deprecated the  
proposal for a secret session to dis-  
cuss the subject.

He acknowledged that difficulties  
had arisen with Greece and the Bal-  
kans, because the policy of the Allies  
differed, but some advance in this  
respect has recently been made and  
the Allies are carrying out a com-  
mon policy. He denied that any  
threats were used to induce Rumania  
to enter the war and asserted that  
there were no reasons to condemn  
the Allies.

Colonel Winston Churchill declared  
that, in order to achieve a  
decisive result at Salonica, larger  
armies were required, while the  
British tonnage, from various causes,  
would steadily diminish.

He admitted that their honorable  
obligations to M. Venizelos could not  
be brushed aside and, referring to  
this matter and the possibility of  
supplementing their man-power  
from India and elsewhere, he re-  
called that, last year, he urged the  
Government to form ten or twelve  
Indian divisions for use in 1917. If  
his suggestion had been adopted, it  
could now have relieved for  
service in France eighty thousand  
British troops from Egypt, Salonica  
and possibly Mesopotamia.

Colonel Churchill declared that  
the tardy action taken by the India  
Office, after immense pressure, in  
adopting compulsion for Europeans  
in India and enabling India to bear  
her share of the cost of the war,  
was still inadequate and a greater  
effort was necessary and possible.  
What applied to India also applied  
to Africa, where measures have now  
been taken which could easily have  
been taken last year, with immense  
benefit to themselves.

## Home Rule at Once Demanded by Motion Before Parliament

Is Championed By T. P. O'Connor;  
Reid Leads Protest At  
Legislation During War

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Interest in  
Parliament this week centers round  
the motion which will be brought  
forward by Mr. T. P. O'Connor, on  
Wednesday, demanding immediate  
Home Rule for Ireland. Mr. Geo.  
Reid has tabled an amendment, de-  
precating such legislation during the  
war.

Mr. Lloyd George is expected to  
participate in the debate, although  
he is at present in bed with a cold.

## Germany Threatens To Place Prisoners In the Firing Line

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—In the Reich-  
stag, yesterday, the Minister of War  
alleged that prisoners in the hands  
of the Allies are exposed to fire and  
announced the institution of similar  
reprisals and other restrictions on  
prisoners in Germany. The Press  
Bureau exposed many of the mis-  
statements made by the Minister  
and demonstrates that the above  
allegation is made to disguise the  
fact that prisoners in German hands  
were employed in the danger zone  
long before the French employed  
German prisoners on their front.

## Bulgarians' Monastir Trenches Snowed Up

Rain 2,627 Bombs on City In  
Three Months, Killing Many  
Women and Children

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Reuter's cor-  
respondent at Serbian headquarters re-  
ports that the Bulgarian trenches in  
the region of Monastir are snowed up.  
It is officially estimated that the  
enemy have dropped 2,627 bombs and  
shells on Monastir during the last  
three months, with the result that 43  
houses have been destroyed, 390  
damaged, 32 men and 45 women and  
children killed and 37 men and 85  
women and children injured.

## WITH LEG BLOWN OFF, STILL FOUGHT HIS GUN

Com. Loftus Jones, His Ensign  
Righted in Heat of Battle;  
V. C. After Death

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—A thrilling story  
of the battle of Jutland is now fully  
revealed by the Admiralty, in the  
announcement of the posthumous  
award of the Victoria Cross to Com-  
mander Loftus W. Jones, of the  
destroyer Shark, which led a division  
of destroyers in an attack on the  
enemy's battle-cruiser squadrons.

The Shark was disabled by two  
shells. Another destroyer came be-  
tween the Shark and the enemy and  
offered to assist, but Commander  
Jones warned her off, saying that, if  
she remained, she would almost  
certainly be sunk.

Then, though wounded in the leg,  
he helped to man the after-wheel  
and, subsequently, when the fore-  
castle and after guns' crews had  
been blown away, Commander Jones  
assisted in keeping the midship gun  
in action.

The Shark, all the time, was under  
very heavy fire from the enemy's  
light cruisers and destroyers, at short  
range and the crew of the midship  
gun was reduced to three, one of  
whom was soon wounded. A few  
minutes afterwards, a shell took off  
Commander Jones' leg above the  
knee, but he continued to command  
the gun-crew, while the Chief Stoker  
improvised a tourniquet round his  
thigh.

Despite his agony, Commander  
Jones, noticing that the ensign was  
not properly hoisted, ordered another  
to be hoisted. Then, seeing that the  
ship was doomed, he ordered the  
crew to don life-belts. Almost im-  
mediately, the Shark was torpedoed  
and sank and Commander Jones was  
drowned.

The survivors of the Shark, who  
were picked up by a neutral ship,  
during the night, have been awarded  
the Distinguished Service Medal.

## ENROL 100,000 NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS IN BRITAIN

But Half a Million Are Re-  
quired, States Director  
Of Man Power

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 5.—Mr. Neville  
Chamberlain, Director of the Man  
Power Supply Board, speaking in  
London, yesterday, stated that he  
had now 100,000 National Volun-  
teers, but he wanted half a million.

## SPECIAL SESSION OF SENATE CALLED TO REVISE RULES

Wilson Says Country's In-  
terests Can't Suffer For  
Twelve Men

## 'NATION HELPLESS'

Filibuster Makes Govern-  
ment Contemptible To  
Others, He Declares

## POSITION IS SAME

Knows He Has Backing Of  
Country, 'With Unprece-  
dented Unanimity'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Washington, March 5.—The oppo-  
nents of the Armed Neutrality Bill  
number twelve. They are denounced  
as the most reprehensible filibusters  
in history.

The Senate meets today in extraor-  
dinary circumstances. President Wilson,  
this morning, will deliver his inaugural  
address from the steps of the Capitol,  
but, meanwhile, he has stirred up the  
nation to the core by a manifesto, in  
which he denounced "the little group  
of wilful men representing only their  
own opinion," who have withstood the  
five hundred supporters of the  
Government policy at a crisis fraught  
with more far-reaching possibilities  
of national danger than any Government  
has ever experienced.

## Nation Supports Government

President Wilson emphasises that  
the whole nation supports the Govern-  
ment, with unprecedented unanimity,  
but the impression will be created  
abroad that other Governments may  
do as they please, without fear of  
America doing anything. The great  
Government of the United States has  
been rendered helpless and com-  
temptible.

The only remedy is to alter the  
rules of the Senate. The country can  
be relied upon to draw the needful  
moral.

President Wilson informed the  
country that he is without power  
to arm merchantmen and take other  
steps to meet the submarine menace.  
Without the authority of Congress and  
an extra session is required to give  
him this authority, but it would be  
useless while Congress works under  
the present rule, which permits a  
small minority to keep an overwhelm-  
ing majority at bay and, therefore, he  
proposes to call a special session of  
the Senate, to revise the rules and  
supply means of action to save the  
country from disaster.

## Wilson's Position Unaffected

Another message says: The fact  
that the Armed Neutrality Bill was  
talked out in the Senate by filib-  
busters in no wise affects Presi-  
dent Wilson's position, since it  
merely means that a handful of ob-  
structionists talked against the  
clock, till noon, when Congress  
automatically expired.

President Wilson then took the  
oath as President of the United  
States, for a new term. He will  
make his inaugural address to the  
new Senate, today and a very  
important pronouncement is ex-  
pected.

Meanwhile, "German insolence,"  
as exemplified by the Mexican intrigue,  
has stirred up American feeling  
to boiling point. Attention is  
drawn to the fact that Germany  
calmly bartered American States, of  
which Texas alone is larger than the  
whole of Germany.

President Wilson has signed the  
Naval Appropriation Bill and also the  
Bill for the issue of \$150,000,000 to be  
expended on naval construction.



## ROSSETER TO URGE A NEW P. M. FLEET

Vice-President of Pacific Mail  
Will Recommend Building Of  
Best Boats on Pacific

FOR TWO 26,000-TON SHIPS

Says Conditions in East Are  
Such As To Warrant Ex-  
pansion of Company

Tokio, March 2.—A new Pacific Mail fleet, including two big liners that will surpass anything now on the Pacific, will be operating between San Francisco and the Far East at no very distant date, if the recommendations that Mr. John H. Rosseter, vice president of the company, will make when he returns to America are acted upon.

Mr. Rosseter, who returned to Yokohama yesterday morning after a two months' tour of the Orient, talked to a reporter about the decisions he has reached as a result of his investigation of conditions in this part of the world. He stated that the situation in the Far East was such, he believed, as to warrant his company expanding, and that he would recommend the building of a new fleet of five vessels.

To Carry 400 Passengers

The two big liners that Mr. Rosseter will urge his company to build will, he believes, surpass in elegance and general equipment, anything now afloat on the Pacific Ocean. They will be equipped with every modern convenience that the Pacific Mail, with its long maritime experience, can devise. They will accommodate 400 first class passengers each, which is 100 more than any liner now operating to the Far East can carry. They will also accommodate 150 second class passengers and a maximum of 1,200 steerage passengers. They will be 650 feet long and 68 feet wide, and will be of 26,000 tons displacement, sailing at 20 knots an hour. There will be a social hall, gymnasium, lounge and smoking room on each. They will also have cargo capacities of approximately 12,000 tons.

Besides these two big liners, three intermediate ships will be built. They will each have accommodations for 100 saloon, 100 second class and 5,000 steerage passengers.

The two larger liners are to replace the Mongolia and her sister-ship Manchuria, but will be considerably larger than those two liners. The other three ships are to replace the vacancies caused by the disposal of the China, Persia and the Nile.

### To Transfer Fleet

As soon as these five vessels are completed, the Ecuador, and Venezuela and Colombia, now on the trans-Pacific run, will be placed on the Pacific Mail's Panama line, for which they were originally designed. These three vessels are not considered fast enough to make the long run across the Pacific.

Mr. Rosseter said yesterday that he was anxious to get back to San Francisco, especially to learn what effect the relations of the United States with Germany will have on the prospects of the Pacific Mail Company. Much has happened

since he left San Francisco three months ago that may have a big effect on the future of his company. For instance, in case of war with Germany, it is likely that the United States Government would take over the New York Shipbuilding Company, which was purchased recently by the American International Corporation. As that corporation is one of the controlling concerns interested in the Pacific Mail, the new Pacific Mail fleet would be built in the New York yard. In case the yard is commandeered by the Government of course the new fleet for the trans Pacific run will be delayed.

Mr. Rosseter and the members of his party have been the guests of the Imperial Railway Board since their departure from Mukden. A special car has been placed at their disposal, a courtesy that is seldom extended to persons not in the diplomatic service.

Before leaving Japan, Mr. Rosseter will have interviews with many leading men in Japan, with a view to arriving at a good understanding with representative men of Japan. He and his party are all staying at the Grand Hotel, Yokohama. They will sail for San Francisco by the Pacific Mail liner Venezuela, on Saturday, March 10.

## RECEPTION TO CONSUL GAUSS AND HIS BRIDE

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Amoy, February 28.—Mr. C. E. Gauss has just returned from Japan after a month's absence. His trip seems to have been eminently successful as he returned in the best of spirits and in good health and was accompanied by his bride. Mrs. Gauss is the daughter of a prominent business man of Los Angeles, California.

The American community had had warning that this might be the purpose of the Consul's visit and had arranged a reception to welcome them to Amoy. Practically the whole American community gathered at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Bradshaw between 4.30 and 6.00 o'clock and gave Mr. and Mrs. Gauss a very hearty and sincere welcome. Mr. Gauss, though having been in Amoy for a very short time, is popular with every class of the community and those who attended the reception this afternoon decided that Mrs. Gauss could not be less popular than her husband.

## American Woman's Club Planning Garden Fete For Benefit Of The Red Cross

The American Woman's Club meeting at the Palace Hotel, yesterday, came to the decision to change the character of this year's lawn party, which takes place in the early summer and winds up the program for the season. This time, they are going to put it to good use, by allotting it as a benefit for the American Red Cross.

For this purpose, a small sub-committee was appointed to recruit a larger working committee, who will arrange all the details. Suggestions from members as to the form of the fete, or things which could be worked into it, are invited. For instance, one lady made the proposal that they should arrange a moonlight fete, with folk dances.

An entertaining talk was given by Mrs. T. S. Holt, who brought greetings from the American women of Manila. Mrs. Holt is on her way to attend the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution, at Washington, D. C.

It is with this organization that Mrs. Holt is particularly interested and, after telling the members how much she regretted not finding a branch of it here, she both surprised and amused them by announcing that, of all places in the East, Shanghai certainly ought to muster a big representation, for the reason that Mrs. C. S. Lobinger, the present President of the Woman's Club, is and has been for three years Regent of the Orient for the Daughters of the Revolution, her ground covering China, Japan and the Philippines. Yet she never had let it be known!

The Manila branch was formed three years ago and, though it only has twelve resident members and twenty-six altogether, it has been able to do very good work, as is instanced by the fact that it has raised \$11,800 for the Philippines Scholarship Endowment Fund—Mrs. Holt is National Chairman of the Endowment Fund Committee—and \$3,800 for the American Red Cross.

Mrs. Holt got the Club busy on another matter, too. Of all the things she expected to find in the Club, she said, she most missed the American flag.

The members decided to lose no time in remedying the omission. There and then they opened a fund and thirteen dollars was paid in forthwith, with more promised when the next dress allowance comes in. It was also decided to send greetings to the convention of the Daughters of the Revolution.

## WHAT NEWS ON THE RIALTO?

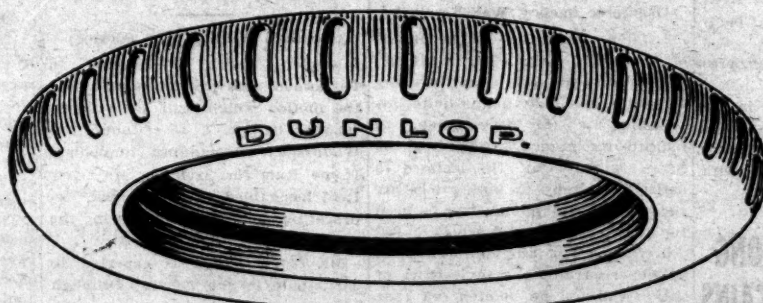
WHAT a busy season this has been for the Lyceum Theater! People have been tumbling over themselves to bag dates, and they all have had but one object, and that a most laudable one. War Funds, War Funds, and again War Funds. There is a small minority, and it is a very small one, that would do away with all entertainments during the war, and by some extraordinary means gather in the shekels without giving the public any return for their money more interesting than that of writing a cheque. I know that this remark of mine is rank heresy. I can imagine Mr. Kill-Joy holding up his pious hands and saying: "What do you want in return? Are you not helping to win the war? Is it not your duty to give and give freely?" My dear Mr. Kill-Joy, of course all that you say is right, but human nature is such a curious composition that it will throw out three dollars to go and see a show and never think of sending the like small amount to some one or other of the worthy secretaries of the many war funds. Besides it does us all good to get away from the stern realities of life even for a couple of hours.

WELL, no-one in Shanghai has done more to help the Allied Funds than Madame Thue, and now she is busy again with a show that will not only make you laugh, tickle your musical ears, delight your eyes, but will also draw many dollars from the pockets of the playgoing public and put them into the pockets of those who are doing so much to help the British wounded. There is a particularly sad note however about this present show. It is to be the last that this delightful vocalist will manage in Shanghai, as she is probably going to her home in Denmark in April to stay. For many years now she has given us musical treats. She has always got hold of good stuff, and it has always had excellent rendering. The time has come when she is about to say "Good Bye" and she is going to do it by producing the musical comedy "La Belle Helene" and giving the proceeds to a fund that will appeal to everyone.

### News Brevities

The calendar of the British Dominions General Insurance Co., Ltd., circulated by Shewan, Tomes and Co., is the thing for patriotic Britons to hang in their offices. Back of a rampart is the Union Jack, in charge of a sturdy sailor and its guard is composed of units representative of various countries of the Empire. Messrs. Gande, Price and Co. have sent round a daily interchangeable calendar, of horse-shoe design.

The Jewish festival of Purim will be celebrated on Thursday night, March 8, by a masquerade ball to be given at the Jewish School, Whangpoo Road. A percentage of the receipts will be devoted to an Allied cause. Tickets at Moutrie's.



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**Tls. 16,000:** Five-roomed, detached house, modern plumbing, hot and cold water, just being completed.

**Tls. 15,000:** Seven-rooms, newly constructed house, on two and a half mow of land. In the International Settlement.

### LAND FOR SALE

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**On Rue Corneille:** From one to six mow. This is one of the finest residential streets in the City.

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## Numbers Alone Annihilate, Must Be Maxim Of Victory

Times' Military Correspondent Says Allies Do Not Yet Possess Superiority Which Alone Can Guarantee Success

In the following article Colonel Repington declares that, accepting even the pre-war standard of two or three to one as the numerical preponderance indispensable to the attacker, the Allies do not yet possess anything like this superiority, while victory depends upon their obtaining it. Colonel Repington complains that, since the last of the new Armies was raised, Britain has been very remiss in the creation of new divisions, in this respect having departed from Lord Kitchener's original conception. For much of this remissness he blames the late Cabinet, some of whose members thought more of trade than of victory.

(By The Times Military Correspondent)

Two points in the Prime Minister's admirable speech at the Guildhall on January 11 particularly arrest our attention: first, the renewed affirmation by the Allies at the Rome Conference of their will to conquer, and, secondly, the increasing dependence of our friends upon British support. No one here had much confidence that the German offer to negotiate would come to anything, since it was clear that a peace based upon a German claim to victory was no peace that was agreeable to the Allies or in consonance with the broad facts of the general situation. The two groups of belligerent States were still much too far apart in their view of the basic conditions of peace, and so long as this remained true it was the sword alone that could decide.

The prolongation of the war naturally throws upon the Allies the duty of making greater efforts to deserve victory, and this duty is common to all of them. Germany and her friends have not awaited our reply to their offer, but have already for at least a month past initiated those measures which are required for expanding their supplies of men and munitions. The rapid passage of the German Auxiliary Service Bill into law has to some extent forestalled us, and we are all bound to meet it by equivalent measures with the least possible delay. It is not by speeches, however, eloquent, or by the display of trade returns, however entrancing, that we can reply to the New German military programme. We must all set to work with the will to conquer, and must all now proceed to give the utmost development to our armed forces with no thought but victory and in the shortest possible time.

The measures which our Allies propose to adopt with these ends in view are matters for them to decide, while the measures which we should adopt appertain to our responsibility. They cover a wide field and affect not only our Navy and our Army, but all Departments of State and all their activities. But we ought to see clearly enough by now, if we have not seen it before, that our military effort on land, especially on the decisive Western front, has not been adequate to secure a decision or even to deserve it. Some of our friends abroad boast, with a tendency to exaggeration, that we British have 2,000,000 men in France, and suppose that we shall soon we through. We might say also that France has 3,000,000 men in the field and will also soon win through, but statements of this nature serve rather to obscure the issues than to illuminate them. It ought to be known and admitted, not only by Cabinets, but by the public and the Press, that aggregate nation strengths, which include reinforcements, depots, labor battalions, and establishments of all sorts and sizes on our lines of communication, do not express the real value of our fighting armies. We all ought to count in bayonets and in guns, that is to say, in effective combatants in order to ascertain our chances for victory, and when we count in this manner the figures dwindle to quite a different total.

### The Situation in the West

The truth of the situation in the West is that Germany has 128 divisions opposed to us, and that the

number of French, British, and Belgian divisions, even after taking into account the varying strengths of divisions on the two sides, is not yet such as to promise a decision in offensive war. The offensive devolves upon us in other that we may evict the enemy from the territories of our Allies which he holds, and such offensive, against modern means of defence, demands a great superiority of strength, particularly in heavy guns, but also in infantry and in all the other modern military machinery of war. Before the war we supposed that a two, or even three to one superiority was not too great for an attacker, and it must be repeated again and again that we have nothing like this superiority, and victory depends upon obtaining it. It is always possible for the Germans to place in the West the floating balance of strategic reserves which they used against Rumania, and if, in the year 1917, we only employ against the enemy a slight superiority of force, nothing better than slight success can reasonably be anticipated. Over and over again in this war the Nelsonian maxim that numbers alone annihilate has been shown to be correct, and consequently our primary aim now must be to provide these numbers, both of men and guns.

The simplicity of this theme is its greatest weakness, for civilian intelligentsia revolts against a suggestion which appears so ordinary and so brutal. It is for this reason that soaring mind turn disgusted from the West and seek elsewhere and ardently for a theater of war where a victory may be obtained at less

cost, and by some trick of legerdemain which will turn the difficulty of beating the chief army of the principal enemy in the decisive theater—which is actually the only thing that matters. This research for secondary objectives has carried us to a number of distant theaters, where we have reaped small profit, has dispersed our armies, and has rendered success in the decisive theater proportionately more difficult to achieve. Even now there are minds which seek everywhere but in the West for new fields to conquer, and the existence of most General Staffs becomes burdensome by waste of time caused by exposing the follies of these suggested adventures.

Evidently the first desideratum for attaining the objects which we have in view is the adoption of a sane strategy, and the recognition by all and sundry that bad strategy, can never be good policy. We have been through deep waters and we are not out of them yet, because a certain number of Allied politicians would neither acknowledge the sphere nor appreciate the functions of strategy. But, since the Rome Conference, we begin to hope that this heavy weather is clearing up, and that we are in a fair way at last of following the advice of competent soldier, amongst whom General Cadorna and Sir William Robertson are in the front rank, while our field leaders in all theaters are deserving of every confidence.

### The Kitchener Plan

Given that our Munitions Industries are now working at their full capacity and will continue to do so, our crying need is for more divisions and more men. We can obtain fresh divisions in the West by three means: first by sending to the Western front as many as possible of the divisions dispersed elsewhere, secondly by copying the system divisions, and the Germans for the expansion of their initiative by thirdly by the creation of quite new divisions at home and in our Dominions and possessions overseas. Since the last of our New Armies was raised we have been very remiss in the creation of new divisions, and have, by this neglect, departed from the original conception of Lord Kitchener, which was wholly good. Anyone who cares to turn back to The Times of August 15, 1914, will there find the outline sketch of this conception. This article was written after a long talk of the late Field-Marshal with the writer, and there

is no harm in saying now that the proof was revised by Lord Kitchener and approved by him.

The particular point is that Lord Kitchener proposed to continue, day by day and year by year, the development of fresh forces, whereby he anticipated that when other Powers were exhausted we should be most capable of continuing the war. This plan gradually lapsed for many reasons, chief amongst which was the recruiting muddle, which landed us in a dreadful mess in the autumn of 1915, and is even at the present day far from being cleared up. There was a party in the late Cabinet which thought more of trade than of victory, and to the malevolent action of this party the writer has no hesitation in assigning the main responsibility for the prolongation of the war. This care for trade brought up the value of our exports to 500 millions in 1916, almost a record, but what advantage accrued from reaching such figure at the cost of prolonging a war which imposed a charge upon us of 2,000 millions a year no one attempted to explain.

Our supreme interest, and our most real economy, was to finish the war quickly, but the contrary course was taken of fostering trade at the expense of recruiting, with the result that we have not yet obtained the necessary superiority of force. We could neither complete existing establishments in the winter of 1915-1916 nor create new forces hypothesized by Lord Kitchener's plan, and the balance of power, though inclining to our side, did not incline far enough to cause the enemy's scale to kick the beam. We left 4,000,000 men of military age in civil life, thanks to the loopholes left in the Service Acts and to the List of Certified Occupations. Never was any military policy more penny wise and more pound foolish.

We have now a new and a vigorous Government placed in power for the purpose of winning the war, and we confidently expect the measures which the situation demands. We need another 50 divisions in the West, and we are able to obtain them by a resort to the three courses to which the writer has briefly alluded. The necessary men exist, and there is every probability that the appearance of these new divisions in the field will decide the war. It should be the same for the campaign against Turkey. We must have done with half-measures and petty expedients and recognize that the time has come, not to prolong the war by military homeopathy, but to end it by resorting to the grand manner of ancient Rome, the only prototype in history of the British Empire.

## Labor Party Details Hughes In Australia

### Their Obstructive Policy Results In Dissolution Of Federal Parliament

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Sydney, March 4.—Owing to the obstructive tactics of the Labor Party, the Federal Government has suddenly announced a dissolution of Parliament, which entails an indefinite postponement of the visit of Mr. W. M. Hughes to England.

### ALLIES POOL SUPPLIES

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, March 4.—An inspired statement shows that the conference of the Allies in Petrograd has afforded fresh proof of the increasing solidarity of the Allies and their unswerving fidelity to their common cause. The conference decided measures for the better distribution of the common resources of the Allies.

## New Papers Required For Entry To Russia

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harbin, March 1.—New regulations for the delivery of Russian passports and Consular certificates for entering Russia having been enforced, by a law dated October 25, 1916, interested persons are notified that they must provide themselves with new documents, drawn up according to the rules prescribed by the said law. Entrance into Russia with Russian passports and Consular certificates delivered under the previous regulations will be permitted only until March 1 (14) of this year.

### BIG ITALIAN LOAN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, March 4.—The subscriptions of the new loan at present total two and one half milliard lire, of which 1,720,000,000 lire is new money.

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with us is a speciality. Try us with some of your work and be convinced

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## Electricity Department

Owing to the delayed despatch from the manufacturers of new generating plant for the Riverside extensions, and inasmuch as the connections to the electricity supply mains have already reached the safe limit that can be supplied from the existing plant, as from March 15th and until further notice application for the connection of electric light installations can only be dealt with as disconnections occur. A waiting list will be opened in which applications for connection will be dealt with in the priority of their receipt.

The applications for connection received each month greatly exceed the requests for disconnections, consequently prospective consumers will necessarily have to wait longer than they would under normal circumstances, before their installations can be connected.

It is hoped that these restrictions may be removed in the Autumn, but these precautionary measures are being taken by the Electricity Department in order to safeguard the interests of existing consumers.

Consumers who remove from one house to another will be considered as existing consumers and there will be no delay in connecting the supply to their new premises.

March 1st, 1917.

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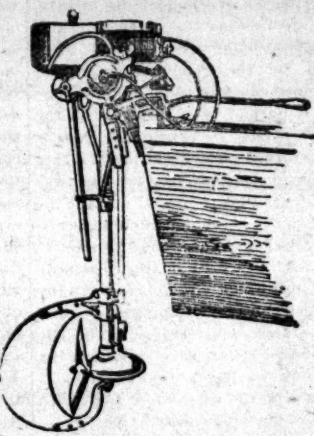
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Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

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"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'Three Castles.'"

THE VIRGINIANS  
Thackeray.



## Never Fail

W. D. & H. O. WILLS,  
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To Please

(This advertisement issued by the British-American Tobacco Company, Ltd.)



## 60,000 BOSTONIANS HIT SUNDAY'S TRAIL

Evangelist Closes Ten Weeks' Campaign, His Most Successful Yet

RECEIVED OVER \$50,000

Addressed 1,200,000 in Tabernacle—Effect Confined To Evangelical Protestants

Boston, January 21.—The Rev. William A. Sunday tonight finished a ten weeks' evangelistic campaign in Boston with the most enthusiastic and most successful meeting in his twenty-two years of religious work. Two thousand converts "hit the trail" at the last meeting in the Huntington Avenue Tabernacle, the largest number ever recorded in a Sunday meeting. For the four meetings held today the total of trail hitters was 5,100—also a record for a single day—and the grand total for the campaign reaches nearly 60,000 more than 25,000 higher than the number won in any of the evangelist's previous efforts.

The only falling off was in the free-will offering, with which the evangelist is paid, which here will run between \$50,000 and \$51,000—lower by a few hundreds than the contribution of Philadelphia in 1915.

The Tabernacle, seating nearly 17,000 people, was emptied after each of the four meetings and promptly filled up again by the thousands and who had been shivering in the cold outside. Enormous crowds were turned away each time, too late to get inside before every seat was gone. One boy climbed up on the roof, got in through a skylight ventilator, slid down a pillar, and was rewarded by a seat on the platform. The evangelist was greeted by hysterical waves of applause at each appearance, and throngs of people followed his limousine as he left the grounds, waving farewells and hammering on the windows of the car to attract his momentary attention.

At the last two of today's meetings Mr. Sunday preached the same sermon, taking as his text, "And He said, Tomorrow." It was a warning of the imminence of death and the peril of dying unsaved. The evangelist closed it with verses containing the lines:

Farewell to the sinners!  
I'm free from your blood,  
I've delivered my message;  
I'll leave you with God.

Invited Over a Year Ago

Sunday was invited to Boston by a group of ministers of Evangelical Unitarian Churches more than a year ago. The local committee which prepared the way for his campaign was headed by Allan C. Emery, head of a prominent wool house and well known both in business circles and religious work, and had as its Executive Secretary Arthur W. Robinson, who for fifteen years had held a similar position with the evangelistic Association of New England. More than 36,000 preliminary neighborhood prayer meetings were held, with a total attendance of more than 615,000 Boston and its satellite cities as far as Braintree and Lynn were thoroughly organized beforehand, in accordance with the regular system of the Sunday campaigns. The Executive Committee included a number of men of prominence and wealth and its efficiency is shown by the fact that nearly \$100,000 was raised to meet the expenses of the campaign, aside from the free will offering which goes to the evangelist. Out of this sum nearly \$40,000 was required for the tabernacle building, erected in Huntington Avenue opposite the opera house. The administrative expenses also included two-thirds of the salaries of the evangelist's staff

of eighteen helpers, the other third being paid by Mr. Sunday himself out of the free will offering. This sum is greater by more than \$40,000 than any ever raised elsewhere for a Sunday campaign.

There has been a corresponding increase in the number of trail-hitters. The total includes many church members reconsecrating themselves for Christian work. In Philadelphia, which was Mr. Sunday's record town hitherto, the trail-hitters numbered 34,479; in Detroit, 27,192; in Baltimore, 23,085; in Syracuse, 20,963. Hearers Numbered 1,200,000

The attendance at the meetings, it is admitted, has been somewhat overestimated. Yet the big tabernacle has been crowded at almost every meeting except during the period just before the holidays; and at the night meetings in the first and last weeks of the campaign, when the vestibules have been thrown open, with a resultant increase of some 4,000 or 5,000 in seating capacity, there have been thousands turned away. Altogether it is probably safe to say that at least 1,200,000 have attended the tabernacle meetings; and an average of perhaps 40,000 persons per week, according to leaders of the campaign, have been reached in the shop meetings, prison meetings, and other gatherings outside the building.

From this point of view the Sunday revival in Boston has been a success unparalleled in recent years. But there is another side to the matter. The number of genuine converts to Christianity among the trail hitters is something which can hardly be estimated for a long time to come, but it is certainly much less than the total number which has been tabulated day after day in the Boston papers. On one of the closing nights of the campaign the evangelist asked all of those in the audience who were professing Christians to stand up; and of the 15,000 or 16,000 people in the tabernacle only a few hundred remained seated. Yet that night almost a thousand persons hit the sawdust trail. Stories are floating about Boston of great numbers of "repeaters" who have been employed either by the Sunday staff or by the local committee to come forward night after night and clasp the evangelist's hand, incidentally swelling the total of converts. These stories, apparently, have no basis whatever in fact. The newspaper men who have been sitting on either side of the pulpit night after night ever since the meetings started, and who have closely scrutinized every face that passed the evangelist, say that the repeaters have been very few, and that those few were mostly notorious drunkards who eventually honestly professed conversion.

Hit the Trail to See 'Billy'

But another factor which apparently has increased the number of trail hitters lies in the fact that auditors in the rear of the tabernacle get only a distant view of the evangelist, and that many of them find their only chance to see him face to face in coming forward with the penitents at the close of the meeting. Many others of the regular attendants at the revivals are filled with religious fervor at the close of nearly every sermon and come forward again and again. It is not denied of course, that an immense amount of good is accomplished when persons who are already church members are stirred by the evangelist's sermons to make public profession of their desire to be more effective Christians than they have been in the past, but if these persons, and those who come forward purely as a last, and those who are moved by a momentary emotional impulse which has passed away the next morning were eliminated, the total of trail hitters would probably be considerably reduced in Boston as elsewhere.

It is the judgment of The New

York Times correspondent, after collecting all the information available, that the effect of Sunday's campaign has been confined, in substance, to some 20 per cent of the population of Boston metropolitan district—this 20 per cent being the persons who are either members of sentimental adherents of the Evangelical Unitarian churches that have supported the campaign.

The total number of co-operating churches was 366. These 366 churches have somewhat under 120,000 members, and the total of their adherents probably amounts to nearly 250,000 out of a total population of nearly 1,200,000 in the districts affected. There are perhaps 250 other Protestant churches in this section, including eighty five Unitarian congregations, but the region is predominantly Catholic. Estimates of the percentage of Catholics in the City of Boston range from 50 to 70; the highest authority of one of the principal Protestant churches puts it at 65. Outside the city the percentage is not so high, but it is admitted by Protestant leaders that Catholics are in the majority over Eastern Massachusetts.

Invited to Meet Unitarians

In his campaign in other cities Sunday has directed some of his most vigorous attacks against the Unitarians and the Universalists, and Christian Scientists have also come in for many harsh words from him. There was naturally much curiosity as to the attitude which he would take in the stronghold of these faiths, and the Unitarian Ministers' Association of Boston decided to meet the problem half way. They invited Sunday to attend their meeting on Monday, Nov. 13, the day after his campaign opened, and to address them. The Rev. H. H. Sanderson, one of the high officials of the American Unitarian Association, described the purpose of this invitation very clearly. "We wanted to give him a chance to meet our ministers, to talk to them, and to listen to them," he said. "We wanted to show him that we were a body of sincere Christian gentlemen. It was for Mr. Sunday to decide what attitude he would assume after that."

The meeting was held and Sunday delivered an exposition of his theology, with denunciation of the theory of evolution and emphasis on the bright flames of hell. Not many of the ministers would comment on it afterward, but the substance of the remarks of those who would was that it was "rather amusing." The Unitarian churches after that maintained an attitude of cold neutrality toward the Sunday movement.

Sunday let them very much alone. Occasionally there would be a passing reference, rather disapproving, but usually more or less facetious, to the Unitarians in one of his sermons. Two nights before the end of the campaign he came out in a sermon and attacked the Harvard Faculty, declaring that the students would have been enthusiastic for him if the attitude of the Faculty had given them a chance. But he attacked the Professors on the ground that many of them were atheists; he did not criticize them as Unitarians. And so mild were his references to the church by comparison with what he had said in other cities that The Boston Herald was moved to say editorially that Boston seemed to have affected Mr. Sunday much more than Mr. Sunday had affected Boston.

Unitarians Plan a Counter-Campaign

Nevertheless the Unitarians are not going to let the Sunday campaign remain unanswered. On the second Sunday in February they will hold a mass meeting in Symphony Hall, which will be the opening of a movement to counteract his teachings and the effect of his mental and spiritual attitude. "He has left a pretty dark background for the white figure of Truth," said a prominent Unitarian clergyman. "We want to turn on the light."

Boston is the capital city not only of Unitarianism but of Christian Science. The Christian Scientists, again, have been let off more easily by the evangelist here than else-

where. He has criticized them slightly now and then, but they have consistently refused to answer or officially to notice him in any way. During a week or two about the middle of his campaign the evangelist began to preach sermons on hell, and the attendance fell off noticeably at that time. Unitarians, Universalists, and Christian Scientists are inclined to attribute this decrease in interest to the lack of enthusiasm over doctrines of eternal damnation in a city where these religious bodies have been spreading the doctrine that there is no hell; but, as these sermons came in the period just before Christmas, the drop in attendance at that time is believed by many disinterested observers to have been due only to the distractions of the holiday season.

To the Catholics Mr. Sunday has always been more or less deferential. But here he met with official opposition expressed in an editorial in The Pilot, the organ of Cardinal O'Connell, on Dec. 2, which said: "Catholics are not allowed to take part in these meetings, and if they do they commit sin." The Church, however, did not adopt a militant attitude on the question of the Sunday meetings, and when the cards signed by trail-hitters who desired to become connected with the Catholic Church were turned over to the archdiocesan offices the Cardinal's secretary wrote a cordial letter of thanks to Mr. Robinson. Nevertheless, the leaders of the Sunday movement say that Catholic opposition was felt very noticeably in the shop meetings and other outside gatherings.

The great mass of the population represented by the Catholic Church has not been appreciably affected; the great mass of New England aristocracy, the aristocracy of culture and wealth, which is situated for the most part within the Unitarian Church, has hardly been touched; Universalism and Christian Science have been moved very little indeed, and the Episcopalians have been to a considerable extent outside the field of the revival. In general, the movement has been confined to the Evangelical Unitarian churches which backed Sunday's campaign, and its tangible effect must be sought partly in an actual increase in the membership of these churches coming for the most part from persons already inclined by inheritance, sentiment, or affiliation to their doctrinal views, and perhaps more largely in a quickening of the religious life of the churches themselves.

## CHEFOO WAKES UP AS MILD WEATHER COMES

One of the Hardest Winters On Record; Hair Net Trade Developing

Special Correspondence of The China Press

Chefoo, March 1.—After a winter of unusual severity, Chefoo is once again beginning to show signs of returning to life. The weather during the past week or two was exceedingly mild and removed all the packs of ice, etc., which lined the sea shore. Since the end of December the harbor here had been practically frozen over, and there were days when all work afloat had to be abandoned. While in former years the harbor has had a certain quantity of ice, it is doubtful whether shipping has ever been so much disorganized by it, as was the case this year.

Naturally the work of the construction of the breakwater has been retarded but the advent of the warmer weather has enabled operations to commence again and the tugs of the Netherlands Harbor Works are once more going to and fro.

It is refreshing to see some of the regular coasters appearing once more, for during the very severe weather Butterfield and Swire's ships seemed to be the only ones on the regular run. If one could judge from the droves of coolies that are passing

daily along the highroad from the interior, surely the industrial portion of Chefoo has awakened from the New Year inactivity.

It is interesting to note the remarkable growth of the hair net trade here. Numerous shops managed and run by the natives are springing up all over the place. There must be a good deal of money in the business or the natives would not take it up so earnestly.

After several ineffective attempts to commence a jam factory in the native city, one has been started at Temple Hill under the supervision of a Mr. Wang Hsing-sen. Whether this new venture will prove a success remains to be seen, but there is certainly room for such a concern in a place like this.

For some time it has been felt that a market, something on the lines of the Hongkew Market in Shanghai, would prove an advantage in the port and a plan was submitted to the local Chamber of Commerce for the holding of a market on the jetty. This, however, the Chamber of Commerce did not encourage as they prefer that such a market when started should be entirely under their control. This is certainly to be desired for a market such as is contemplated were solely in the hands of the Chinese where would the health of Chefoo be?

The China Inland Mission Schools are still in quarantine for scarlatina. The Boys' School Building, where the epidemic is, was thoroughly fumigated a few days ago and it is to be hoped that there will be no more cases. Usually at this time of the year a series of football matches between the Settlement and the Boys' School are played but on account of the sickness it is impossible for the eleven to meet. As the skating rink, too, is no longer in existence residents in Chefoo are somewhat stranded for recreation.

The Rev. H. A. H. Lea, chaplain of the port, is leaving Chefoo to take up service in the Coolie Battalions for Europe. He sails from here tomorrow. No Chaplain in recent years has been so popular and he will be much missed by the foreign community.

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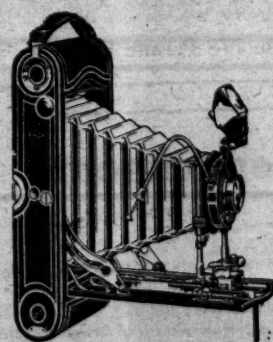
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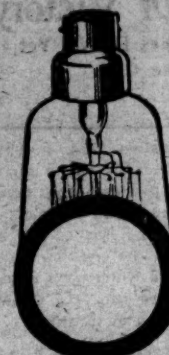
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## AN ENGINEERS' WAR IN SUEZ CANAL'S DEFENCE

Vast Railway and Road Works  
Facilitate Constant Supply  
Of Reinforcements

THIRTY MILLION SANDBAGS

Advance On El Arish Possible  
Only After Many Months'  
Organisation

(From W. T. Massey in Times)

With the Desert Column, December—The advance on El Arish by the Desert Column was only possible after many months of elaborate and arduous organisation, backed up by great energy. The story of the defence of the Canal, a part of which I now relate, is one of deep interest to the Allies, and it should also prove a valuable lesson to neutrals, whose deep-laden shipping passing along the waterway is bringing them much wealth, with no responsibility to share in the burden of protecting it.

The task was one of enormous magnitude. The Army in Egypt has worked with splendid spirit, it has conquered a desert, and it has brought into being civilising influences which will continue when this war becomes history. The results of the tremendous effort will remain, and posterity will pay homage to the courage and endurance of the soldiers no less than to the wisdom of the direction of the campaign.

The Turks' expedition in February, 1915, conclusively proved to them the necessity of roads and railways to support an attack. They began to make railways, but their lines never reached within 100 miles of the Canal; doubtless the problem of transport was at the time too big for the enemy to tackle. But they built roads a considerable distance into Egyptian territory, and along these highways motors with supplies continue to run. In these days when long-range artillery could threaten traffic in the Canal you could not protect shipping by merely sitting down on the banks to await attacks. Therefore the line of defence must be sufficiently far east of the Canal to deny any ground within effective artillery range, and railways and roads were thus required equally for defence and attack. We have many of them from the Mediterranean to the Gulf of Suez, and each is a necessity. They afford the means not merely for the constant supply of stores and material for all parts of the line, but they provide a scheme of infinite value for the reinforcement of any threatened place. Were it not for the railways and motor roads the defence might require a force twice the size of that which is doing its work so thoroughly, and if the expenditure of money has been an economy in men, the price was worth the result.

There are Decauville railways, lines of meter gauge, and a remarkable railway of standard gauge. Running over it today are London and South-Western Railway engines, with loads as heavy as they have hauled between Southampton Docks and Nine Elms. Without cessation night and day, week in, week out, they move on a journey out and home of 200 miles to a time-table jealously guarded by R.T.O.'s and their staffs.

**Along the Northern Route by Rail**  
In the early days of August, when a Turkish division ran into a hornet's nest at Romani, that place was a railroad. During the battle construction was stopped, but immediately the Turks retraced their steps from El-el-Abd, the work was resumed, and track laying has progressed at an average rate of a kilometer a day.

During this month the pressure on the standard gauge line has been extremely heavy, but now, as its mileage increases and its work be-

## U. S. Middleweight Champion



Al McCoy is reported matched to fight Les Darcy, the Australian champion, early this month for the world's middleweight title. They should draw a big house.

comes greater, a metergauge line relieves it by carrying all the supplies Roman and the district west of it require. We thus have a 30 miles non-stop run, and the old third class coaches, which serve as Pullman or sleeping cars, according to the hour of departure, rattle and sway more vigorously than ever. But you appreciate a sense of power in these trains which overrides any desire for comfort, for you know the resource of the military railwayman never fails to get you to your destination whatever happens.

Guarding the lines of communication has been simplified by the occupation, with strongly-entrenched garrisons, of some positions a considerable distance south of the railway. It is difficult to prevent the raid of a small party but the nearest Turks to the line, save those opposing us, are tied to an oasis at least two days' trek away to the south, and they are very carefully watched by aeroplanes and mounted patrols. The consequences of a little raid would not be serious; the possibility of a substantial force reaching the railway and holding them for such a length of time as would endanger the desert column is rendered out of the question by the nature of the defences of the line, by strategic roads, which almost double the marching powers of infantry in the desert, and by the reports of airmen.

To take Duweidar and Romani as examples, it may be said if the defences of these places were sufficient in the spring and summer to beat off most determined attacks, the success of an enemy is impossible now that new and more important schemes are finished. The Romani of today is quite different from the Romani of August.

Thirty million sandbags! A prodigious number, truly, but think of the labor of filling them and putting them into position! Yet even this was lighter work than cutting the trenches of which the sandbags form the parapets. A trench 2 ft. wide and 6 ft. deep will want an excavation 15 ft. wide at the top, so that hurdles backed with canvas to prevent sand percolating through crevasses may be securely anchored in the sand. When this is done the sand is returned to the back of the hurdles or sandbag revetment, the

whole process necessitating at least four times the amount of spade-work required for trench-making in ordinary soil. And when the trench is finished the soldier gets no respite. Every three days or so the trench has to be cleared of drifting sand, and when there is a high wind a trench will be practically filled in 24 hours. Sand-shovelling is a never-ending form of labor.

If you move southwards from the east bank of the Canal your eye will always find entrenchments of a more or less elaborate description, protected by barbed wire. On the irregular entanglements framing these strong points the troops expended many hot summer weeks of toil. At times the temperature was over 120 deg. in the shade. The huts built for the men's messing and recreation are doubtless largely responsible for the fact that the sick rate has been 200 per 1,000 per year less than with troops in Egypt in peace time.

Some places in the system of defences were made with great difficulty. There is Gebel Murr, the Gibraltar of the desert, on which for weary months Indian troops blasted granite to cut trenches and gun emplacements and Ayun Musa—the Wells of Moses—where the water level was so high that the defences had to be built up from instead of being cut into, the surface. No praise could be too high for the work which the Army as a whole has done in the protected line.

**Excellent Roads**  
The roads have repaid the immense amount of time and labor devoted to them. For the most part they are metalled with a somewhat light, friable limestone obtained locally. Motoring on these roads is a pleasure. Egypt is indebted to the Army for many things, but one of the most important works the troops have completed for the country is a trunk road between Ismailia and Port Said on the western side of the canal, which makes it possible, for the first time, to proceed from Port Said to Cairo by motor-car.

### Basketball

A game of basketball between teams from the U.S.S. Wilmington and U.S.S. Cincinnati will take place this evening at 7 o'clock at the Chinese Y. M. C. A. There will be a charge of 20 cents each for tickets.

## Practical Training For Chinese Students Of Engineering Advocated

Before the Engineering Society of China, yesterday afternoon, a paper was read by Mr. A. C. Clear, M. Inst. C. E., and Mr. D. P. Griffith, A. M. Inst. C. E., on the "Education and Training of Chinese Students in Engineering."

The subject, said the authors, was suggested to them by enquiries from several technical colleges in China as to whether the present method of college training of Chinese engineering students may be considered satisfactory and if improvement be desired, what suggestions could be made to bring it about. As the authors did not know the methods adopted in teaching at the various colleges sufficiently in detail, they said that no criticism was intended, but they had endeavored to make suggestions for discussion which would tend to lessen the difficulties which engineers encountered in dealing with students fresh from college.

The principal difficulty, they said, appears to be the capacity of the average student to absorb information from text-books and his failure to apply such knowledge in practical work. This was greatly aggravated by the fact that memorising has played such an important part in the system of education for generations back, which appears to have developed the Chinese mind in a marvelous manner so that whole pages of text-books and formulae can be committed to memory.

After suggesting early educational methods, the authors discussed the technical education of students and emphasized the importance of having professors with a practical knowledge of their subjects, and not purely technical men, as is usually found to be the case in China. Combined with their college training, students should be taken on visits to workyards, engineering works in course of construction, to illustrate their technical work. The college field work, such as surveying, should be done under the strictest supervision and absolute accuracy insisted upon.

In the authors' opinion, a student, final college course should be regulated according to the branch of engineering for which he shows most aptitude and as an example they suggested a course for railway engineering

## Temperance Cocktail Meets With A Brutus

The expert drink mixer of the Anti-Alcoholic Committee of the New York Health Department got busy recently in an effort to produce a strictly temperance cocktail. This is the result:

"Take a lump of sugar, and place in the bottom of a glass. Add two drops of bitters and a dash of grapefruit juice. Pour in three fingers of grapefruit juice and the juice of half an orange. Serve in a whiskey glass half full of cracked ice."

The new receipt was given to Dr. Charles F. Bolduan, Director of the Bureau of Public Health Education, for publication, but he decided it was unfair to inflict the mixture on the public until he had given it a trial, which he proceeded to do. The result was that he added the following to the directions:

"Mix carefully and pour in the sink."

based upon the requirements of the Institution of Civil Engineers. Practical work and practical methods should form a large part of this final course which would tend to lessen the gulf which at present exists between the knowledge of a student fresh from college and that necessary for a practical career, at the same time making a student of more value to his employers.

The authors then proceeded to lay down a course for the student fresh from college and mentioned what kinds of work he should be sent on particularly emphasizing that punctuality and strict discipline should be insisted upon.

In conclusion, the authors mentioned the method lately adopted by the Shanghai-Nanking and Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railways for the treatment of Chinese engineers from the time they leave college to the time they reach the position of Senior Assistant Engineer, and hoped that the Government may be induced to adopt it generally and so make transfers and interchange of students possible, thus giving them an infinitely wider range of possibilities than at present, and effectively checking the pernicious habit of positions being given without regard to the qualifications of the recipient. In engineering, such men are particularly dangerous when it is considered that upon the proper carrying out of their work public safety may depend.



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## WEATHER

Fine weather in our regions. Monsoon  
soon fresh to strong in the South.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE  
SHANGHAI, MARCH 7, 1917

## The Crisis In Peking

A REUTER'S telegram from Peking received late last night indicates that peace has been declared between President Li Yuan-hung and Premier Tuan Chi-jui and that the latter is returning to Peking. No details are given beyond the statement that Vice-President Feng Kuo-chang has been the mediator, but this is of special significance in view of the reports which have been circulated that General Feng was to succeed General Li as President within a fortnight.

The Vice-President, as is well-known, is one of the most prominent candidates for the succession to the presidency of China, but we have doubts as to whether he wants the chair at the present moment. President Li, as we pointed out yesterday, is trying to uphold Parliament and the Constitution and there is every reason for believing that he has the full support of the Vice-President in this course. There is further evidence that Parliament also is supporting the President.

The return of the Premier to Peking is a good sign for peace in China in any event. It must be interpreted as meaning that he has been persuaded into letting matters take their due course under the constitution. This, of course, means that action to some extent will be delayed.

Action, we need not point out, has been considerably delayed on the part of the United States, by the fact that President Wilson has had to consult Congress. But that is the way in republics. President Wilson, with all of the House and 90 per cent of the Senate behind him, has felt compelled to call a special session of the latter body in order that it may revise its rules and give him the vote on the Armed Neutrality Bill that was withheld by the now infamous filibuster. He goes that far, shows that restraint, in deference to, and to uphold the principles upon which the Republic of the United States is founded.

President Li, we like to think, is holding out now, as he did in moments very critical to his country and to himself when Yuan Shih-k'ai was in power: he is holding out for the principles upon which the Republic of China is founded and upon which only it can survive. He helped save the republic in the day of Yuan's ambition for the throne by standing fast to these principles.

President Wilson, though his course may prove costly, is holding to the constitutional procedure and refusing to establish a precedent that would be a departure from it. President Li seems equally determined that in the present matter of China's proposed severance of diplomatic relations with Germany, war on Germany and a war alliance with the Entente Powers, this country shall follow the same constitutional course.

China, it must not be forgotten, took the first step in this matter on the advice of the United States after efforts in a similar direction by the Entente had met with failure. Who then can blame China if she goes slowly while awaiting further action by the Power whose lead she is following?

As we indicated yesterday, we think President Li wishes to keep China's action in line with that of the United States, and it seems to us that he is now trying to prevent a precipitate and unauthorized action by his Cabinet that might complicate matters for America and put this country off the course it desires to follow.

## The Battle Leaders

Selection Of Marshal Haig  
Appears Amply Justified

(From the Nation)

A sentence in Sir Douglas Haig's despatch throws an interesting light on the role of the leaders of the modern massed armies. He writes: "With such large forces as we now have in the field, the control exercised by a Commander-in-Chief is necessarily restricted to a general guidance, and great responsibilities devolve on the Army commanders." The point is indeed self-evident. The control over troops varies inversely with the number of the command, the subaltern pointing his men to some particular feature in the immediate foreground, and the Commander-in-Chief suggesting merely the broad outlines of a movement, and retaining in action chiefly the power of direction and the role of referee. The position is inevitable since armies have grown to their present extent, and it has on consequence of the utmost importance. A commander-in-chief is chosen for his tactical ability from among the army commanders; but he becomes at once almost isolated from tactical control. His function must be strategic control; the tactical handling of troops in action passing from his grasp into that of the army commanders. How different might history have been if the great soldiers of the past had been compelled to leave the execution of their plans to subordinates! Tactical decisions have a greater importance than the strategic in direct proportion to their number. Good fighting will redeem faulty strategy, but no strategy can succeed in the face of bad tactics. Good fighting redeemed the German tactical defeat of the Marne, though it could not redeem it wholly. Good fighting restored the German line against Russia.

We find ourselves, therefore, driven to regard more attentively the commanders who actually control the fighting, and the evidence is reassuring. Sir Douglas Haig's despatch contains many incidental lines which tend to convince us that his selection as Commander-in-Chief has been fully justified. He shows himself rapid and original in decision, bold and skilful in his plans, tactful in his dealing with men. His reference to Sir Henry Rawlinson complete the picture of a leader who deserves confidence. At the beginning of the Battle of the Somme, Sir Henry Rawlinson was placed in command of five times as many troops as Sir Douglas Haig commanded at the beginning of the war, and though part of his army was placed under another command after July 1, the object was to assure his undivided attention to the area of the main attack. In passing, we may suggest that the fullest tactical control will probably be found to be limited to about the force which Sir Henry commanded after July 1, and the unit of the future may be that and no longer the division. Sir Douglas Haig praises General Rawlinson for his "cool and sound judgment," his "tact and determination"; and we find him deploying his troops correctly and coolly in the night, and successfully using a force of cavalry to clear High Wood. It is useful to examine these facts, since it will be remembered that in one of Lord French's despatches General Rawlinson is, in effect, censured for refusing to hazard his command against Menin. If we were to judge by that despatch, we might declare Sir Henry to be over-cautious, whereas some of his tactics in the Haig despatch, though cordially approved by his chief and acclaimed by their success, might suggest a certain rashness. Taking the two criticisms together, it is reasonable to infer that we have in him a sound leader ready to make a daring innovation or order a difficult operation when the circumstances favor them, but prudent enough to avoid undue risks. Experts will always dispute on the use of cavalry in positional warfare. But they have been used several times and with success. And this decision is almost commonplace, compared with the order to new troops to deploy in the darkness. General Rawlinson has seen much of this war since his attempt to assist the retreat from Antwerp, and he occupies an honorable position in the greatest battle of the world.

General Allenby, who commanded at Gommeourt, and General Sir Hubert Gough, who took over the section from La Boisselle to the Serre road after July 1, are more shadowy figures. General Allenby had little chance to distinguish himself; but Sir Hubert Gough contrived some considerable successes. We cannot doubt that in them we have competent directors of the tactics

of victory. And we have in the West the generals who elaborated these tactics. It was Petain who first put them to the test at Notre Dame de Lorette, and this consummate tactician was called to Verdun when our Ally accepted the German game of battle there. It was he who set the measure of the struggle and maintained it for months. Nivelle carried it on when Petain took over the command of the central armies, and it was he who planned those extraordinary recoils which show the winning tactics at their highest perfection. The new French Commander-in-Chief knows what can be done, and can be trusted to do it with Mangin as his local successor. But these are the commanders who have most recently come to the front. Poch is an army commander second to none in any part of the battle area. His fighting retreat to cover the French troops after Morhange at once stamped him for an ability in action equal to his brilliancy and stimulating force in strategical theory. His defeat of Hausen on the Marne decided that significant struggle. Only a commander of singular coolness and daring could have held his own against such superior forces, and then struck the decisive blow that put the Prussian guard to flight. His control of the French contribution to the Battle of the Somme has been masterly. Allowing for all his advantages, it still seems almost incredible that he should have swept so swiftly and easily to Peronne. But of greater importance to us is the evolution and application of those tactics which have inflicted heavy loss on the enemy, and impaired his moral by capturing his positions at a cost of extremely few casualties. There is also General Dubail, who holds the Eastern front of France, and must by this time be an adept in mountain warfare, since he has conducted the Vosges defence since August, 1914.

If we regard these generals on the Western front with a closer eye, it is because the West concerns us, indeed the war, far more intimately and decisively than any other front. But in the East it is difficult to resist the conclusion that it is leadership that has won the German success in Rumania. Mackensen is probably their most skilful commander in the field, and with Falkenhayn as an assistant, the escape of the poorly-led Rumanian armies could only be postponed till the enemy's deployment was complete. But now the Rumanian front becomes an extension of Brussiloff's flank. This, again, carries with it the fate of the line in Galicia, and we are impelled to examine the bases of a Russo-Rumanian recoil, or at least of a steadfast resistance. Some of the material of the commands is undoubtedly good. Berthelot, Joffre's former assistant, is helping in an advisory capacity. The captor of Brody, Sakharoff, has a position of authority, but since only a small corner of the Dobruja is now held, it is difficult to say what it is. Unless a recovery is made on the Sereth, the fate of the Russian line may turn on the ability of Lechitsky, who cleared the Bukhovina last June and July. He is a bold and resourceful leader; but if his flank is turned his position will require all his resourcefulness and prompt support.

## By The Rivers Of Babylon

"It was a characteristic German touch that when the order was issued for the young Belgians to assemble at the railroad station for deportation to Germany they were notified to bring with them any portable musical instruments on which they played," says the New York Independent.

"Just so the slave-drivers when they sent their negroes down the river saw to it that they went with a banjo on the knee. We may assume that the Belgians at forced labor by the Elbe or the Rhine will find the 137th Psalm their favorite chapter.

"For there they carried us away captive required of us a song, and they that wasted us required of us mirth, saying, 'Sing us one of the songs of Zion.' How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

"Many an article has been written in the last two years comparing Prussia with Assyria, and new analogies continue to appear."

## Have Thou Moderation

"Have thou moderation in all things; keep thyself from wild joy and from wallowing sorrow; strive to hold thy soul in harmony and concord. Like the strings of a well-tuned harp," said Pythagoras.

"To possess a sane outlook on life is a prime requisite for living long," says Dr. C. H. Lerrigo in the New York Outlook. Serenity, courage, poise, determination, all are important factors. It may be that there is a physiologic center which controls the ageing of the body, as is claimed, but even so, we may be sure that it reacts to these psychic influences."

## Vigorous Campaign For Food Saving

The Food Controller's Department has already grown too big for the accommodation provided at Grosvenor House, and it has been found necessary to take over additional premises. Three houses have been secured. One of them, 35, Park-street, was formerly the residence of Baron Brono Schroder. The other two are numbered 18 and 29 in Upper Grosvenor-street.

It was announced yesterday (says The Times of 17th ult.) that Lord Devonport is to be new Chairman of the Sugar Commission, and that the Commission will to some extent be reconstructed. As the distribution of sugar and the regulation of the uses to which it may be put are essentially matters on which the Food Controller must take action, it will make for smooth working that the Commission should in a way be brought within the machinery of the Ministry of Food, and that Lord Devonport should be at the head of it. Sugar is scarcer than it has yet been during the war, and its consumption must be rigidly controlled if varying interests and needs are to be reconciled and an equitable distribution maintained.

Two appointments to Lord Devonport's staff, now officially announced, were mentioned in The Times yesterday. Mr. Udry Yule, one of the honorary secretaries of the Council of the Royal Statistical Society, is to be head of the Information and Statistical Bureau of the Ministry. Mr. Yule, who is a lecturer on statistics in the University of Cambridge, has been at the Army Contracts Department of the War Office since June, 1916. His work now entails a considerable amount of statistical research in regard to such matters as foodstuffs and fertilizers. A special point which is being closely investigated relates to the methods adopted by other countries in regard to food economies. With Mr. Yule is associated Professor T. B. Wood, of Caius College, Cambridge, Drapers Professor of Agriculture in the University of Cambridge. Professor Wood is also a member of the Committee of the Royal Society on the Food Supplies of the United Kingdom, and his special branch is nutrition. Professor W. H. Thompson, Professor of Physiology of the University of Dublin, will also shortly become a member of this Information Bureau of the Ministry of Food.

## Official Economy Hints

The Food Controller intends to launch at the earliest possible moment a vigorous food economy campaign. Plans are now being considered. Meanwhile the special Press Bureau of the Ministry is already issuing hints on food saving. The public are advised to eat green vegetables, which are necessary to health, as they are in season, but to consume fewer potatoes, in view of the deficiency in the supply. The Board of Agriculture is similarly advising the public to economise in potatoes by cooking them in their jackets and thus reducing the loss to a minimum. The most nutritious part of the potato, it is pointed out, is that nearest the skin.

For a meatless meal the use of haricot beans or dried peas is recommended by the Ministry of Food. They can be made into soup, or after being soaked in water can be eaten as a dish. Cheese is recommended as a good substitute for meat, but as cheese is scarce, it should not be eaten at the same meal with meat. This is a curious commentary on the throwing in of cheese with the two or three course meals of Mr. Runciman's regulations. The fact that cheese does not count as a course in lunch or dinner taken at a restaurant has led to the eating of it at the end of a meal by almost everyone.

No decision has yet been reached as to the way in which the restaurant will be amended. There appears to be an impression abroad that Lord Devonport proposes to cancel the existing Regulation of Meals Order issued by the Board of Trade, and the Food Controller desires it to be known that this is not the case. The present position is that the Order is undergoing rigid examination with a view to possible amendment in the direction of increased economy.

Another hint from the Department is to home gardeners. They are advised to cultivate in the spring broad beans and peas.

## A Year's Increase In Prices

Some indication of the need of economy in the consumption of food is to be found in the official statistics relating to retail prices. It is shown in the Board of Trade Labor Gazette that on January 1 the average increase of prices over those of July, 1914, was 87 per cent. In other words, food which cost only £1 before the war now costs about £1 17s 5d. A year ago the increase was only 45 per cent. Of the total increase of 87 per cent, 6 per cent is due to additional taxation on tea and sugar imposed since the beginning of the war, but only 1 per cent

is due to such additional taxation in 1916.

The Board of Trade figures are based on over 500 returns of predominant prices relating to the principal articles of food in number of shops in every town in the kingdom with over 30,000 inhabitants, and also in the smaller towns and other representative places. The average percentage increases in retail prices of food at the beginning of each month of 1916 as compared with prices in July, 1914, is shown in the following table:

	per cent		per cent
January	45	August	60
February	47	September	65
March	48	October	68
April	49	November	78
May	55	December	84
June	59	December (end)	87
July	61		

At the beginning of December butchers' meat averaged about 5½d. per lb. above the prices ruling in July, 1914. During the month there were further advances of 2 to 3 per cent. Bacon prices are now between 50 and 60 per cent above those prevailing immediately before the war. At the end of last month the price of fish was about one-third higher than a year ago. Bread last month was 73 per cent above the normal level, while retail prices of flour had risen to 88 per cent above pre-war rates. Butter is 70 per cent dearer as the result of the war, and cheese has gone up in price by 75 per cent. Margarine, however, costs only 25 per cent more than it did in peace time. Potatoes remained comparatively normal in price until April, 1916, but remarkable rises then set in, with the result that at the end of the year the average charge was 10½d. per 7lb. or about 130 per cent higher than in December of 1915.

It must be noted that in estimating an increase of 87 per cent in family budgets no allowance is made for changes in dietary, which have been widely effected since the beginning of the war. As an illustration of the possible extent of economies in this direction it may be said that, if eggs were eliminated from the dietary, margarine substituted for butter, and the consumption of sugar and fish reduced to one-half that prevailing before the war, the general percentage increase since July, 1914, instead of being 87, would be 45.

While figures for Berlin and Vienna no longer afford any index to the state of supplies, and, being based on artificially fixed maximum prices, are not comparable with figures which are mainly based on the prices in a free market, it may be said that, as compared with July, 1914, retail food prices in Berlin in November last were nearly 111 per cent higher than before the war. That is to say, it was necessary to spend £2 2s 2½d. to buy food that in peace time cost only £1. No quotations are now given for split peas and haricot beans, and the price quoted for coffee is that of a mixture containing only 25 per cent of genuine coffee. Quotations for other articles show that rice has increased in price by 420 per cent; eggs by 357 per cent; lard by 215 per cent; and bacon by 249 per cent. November prices in Vienna were approximately 177 per cent above those of July, 1914—so that it cost £2 15s. 5d. to buy what was in peace time a sovereign's worth of food.

In Norway the average rise in prices since the beginning of the war has been rather over four-fifths. In the United States there has been an advance of 18 per cent—less than one-fifth.

## Between The Two

"It is the weakness of the ultra-pacifist, from the historic point of view, that he would write this to the book of international evolution," writes Simeon Strunsky in the Yale Review. "We have not done that even to the book of national evolution. The absolute rule of law does not obtain in any community."

"The pacifist writes at the end of the novel, 'And they lived happy ever afterward.' Opposed to him is the man who regards himself as an uncompromising realist, and says, 'Oh, no, the man and the woman will go on quarrelling to the end of time.'"

"Between the two there is room for the plain observer of life who merely predicts for his hero and heroine a steady progress through misunderstanding and strife to a tolerable condition of sympathy and forbearance."

## Please Do Not Ring!

"The Office of Works, we are assured have made a survey of all the big hotels in Central London and have a complete plan, showing the measurements of each, to put before any Government Department in need of fresh office accommodation. "The image which crosses our mind," says the Westminster Gazette, "is Mr. Punch's delicious picture of Skibo Castle, around the bell of which Mr. Carnegie had had inscribed, 'Please do not ring unless a Free Library is required.'"

"We shall be curious when next we pass the Office of Works to see if its bell has a similar legend—for 'Free Library' read 'Hotel.'"



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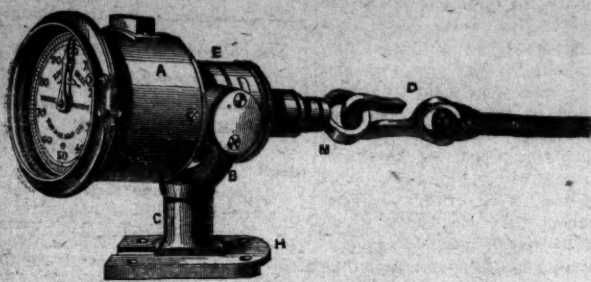
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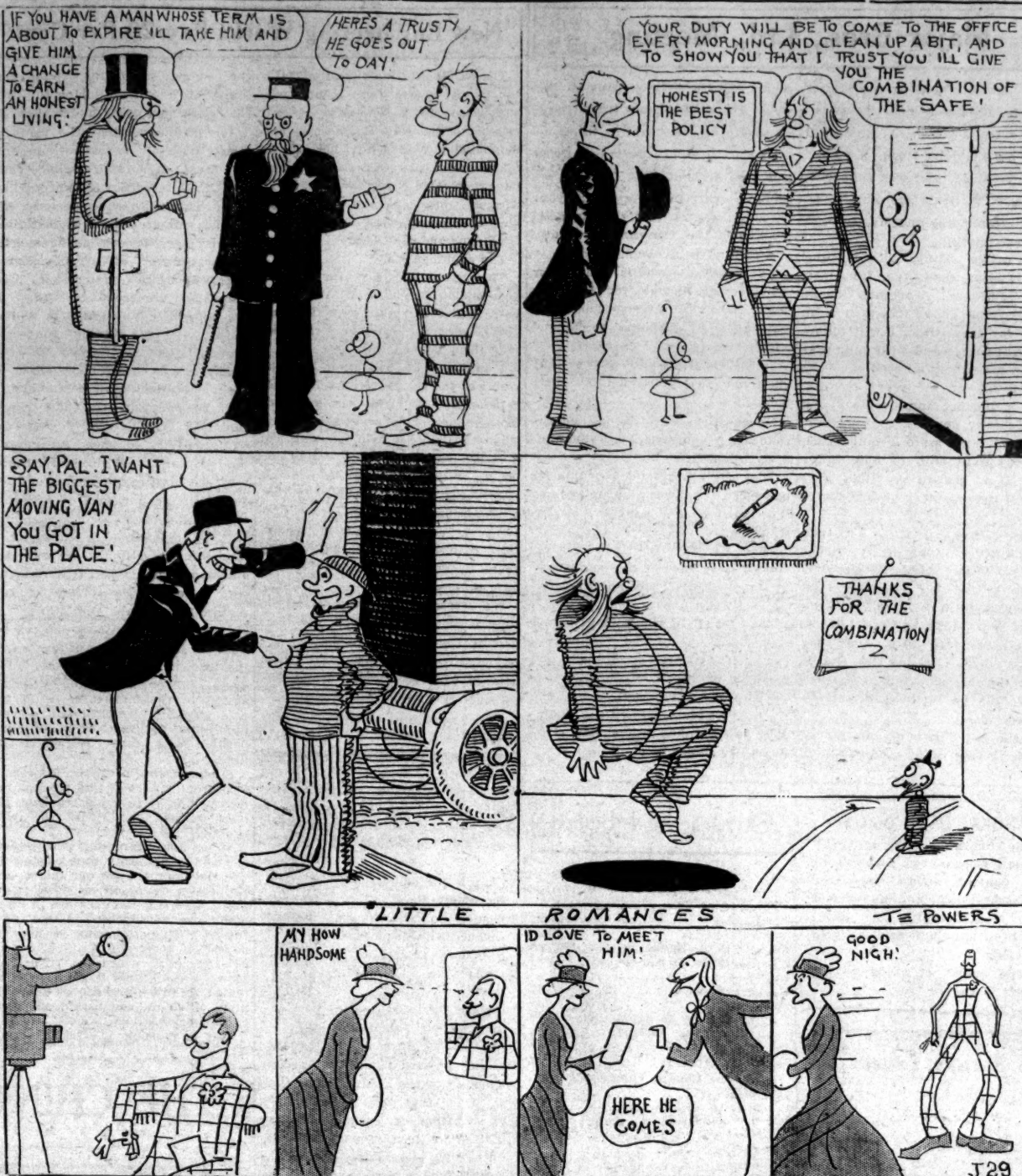
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## What's The Use!

By Tom Powers



Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers Daily Home Magazine Page A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

## All Over The World

Scotsmen south of the border always make it a point, whenever possible, to return home for New Year's Day. This year, however, it seemed for some little time as if it would not be possible in any instance. A Scots member put the matter in the House of Commons clearly enough. "How can you expect us to go home," he asked, "when they are going to charge us 50 per cent more to come back than to go?" He alluded, of course, to the 50 per cent rise in railway fares which came into operation on New Year's Day. It is gratifying to find that all difficulties were later removed by the announcement that return tickets issued up to midnight on December 31, would be at the old rate. Indeed, so completely

was harmony restored by the announcement that not a few recognized the opportunity for an obvious bargain, and naturally went north to secure it.

Every one has heard of the Scots-woman who expressed a conviction that the war would not last as long as some people supposed, because her Jock had gone to the front that morning in an "awful" rage. Now there is a story of a fisherman, "a skipper fra Grimsby," who, in the course of a voyage for conveying supplies from somewhere in the Aegean to somewhere else in the same waters, declared confidentially, "If only I Kayser 'ad knowed as ow we 'ad trawlers, there 'd never 'av been no war."

## The Periods Of Hebrew Literature

"Hebrew literature did not end with the close of the canon of the Old Testament, but has continued its existence through all the devotional paths of Jewish history down to our own time," writes A. S. Waldstein. "Hebrew literature has shared the fortunes of the Jewish people, it has been away by the same influences, and subject to the same varying pressure. For two reasons the line of demarcation between the different periods of this literature stands out very clearly against the light of history, perhaps more than in any other literature. In the first place, as the Jewish spirit has always been collective rather than individualistic, the movement of Hebrew literature has generally been, so to speak, en masse; and it is always easier to define the limits of a collective movement than to trace individual tastes and influences. Secondly, the various periods of Hebrew literature, at least up to the Nineteenth Century, were as a whole co-extensive with the periods of Jewish history as connected with this or that particular country. It is enough to recall the history of the Jews in Spain, for example, and the so-called Spanish period of Hebrew literature immediately stands before the mind's eye, clear-cut, well-rounded, and well-defined. The division of Hebrew literature into distinct periods, is, therefore, easy and natural.

"The literary production that immediately followed the Bible, that was dependent upon it, was the Talmudic literature. This, probably,

embraces a longer period than the Bible, beginning long before the close of the canon of the Old Testament and continuing down to the tenth century, when the Talmudic colleges in Babylonia were closed."

But some time before the close of the Talmudic canon Hebrew literature had come under the potent influence of Arabic culture. The various literary branches which, in the Talmud, had been heaped in a confused jumble, now began to be differentiated and systematized, while the individual element became more defined and more pronounced. This period culminated in the so-called Spanish age of Hebrew literature (c. 1000-1300), the Iberian peninsula being then the main center of literary activity."

"The beginning of the Eighteenth Century marks a renaissance in Hebrew letters. It was in Italy that this revival was initiated. The Jews of that country had been for centuries under the influence of Spanish Jewry; with them, moreover, a number of Jews driven from Spain had found refuge. In Italy, therefore, the tradition of the Jews of the Iberian peninsula and their splendid achievements lingered to a later age than elsewhere in Europe, with the exception of Turkey. . . . The revival in Hebrew literature, however, began as a movement about the middle of the Eighteenth Century. . . . Italy still contributed its share to Jewish learning as well as to Hebrew literature. The sonnet, for example, which originated in Italy, was first introduced into Hebrew by poets of that country, notably by the Luzatto family. But Germany now became the center.

"In the first quarter of the Nineteenth Century the center of activity in Hebrew literature was transferred to Galicia. In Germany many causes had conspired to effect a divorce between the Hebrew language and Jewry. . . . As big traders and merchants, the Jews of that country, chafing under the pressure of political disabilities, then still prevailing in Germany, found the native language more available than Hebrew for purposes both of commerce and emancipation. In Galicia, however, their economic and social condition was different. There they were leading a more or less sedentary Ghetto life, being petty traders and artisans. Moreover, in Galicia, a country of diverse tongues, Hebrew could easily hold its own among the Jews. This language, therefore, became a more natural literary expression of the illuminati in this country than it had been in Germany.

"This age commonly called the Galician period of Hebrew literature, was by no means confined to Galicia. . . . Jewish learning had able representatives in other countries: Germany, Italy, Russia; and as for poetry the foremost poet of the time, Adam Levensohn, was not a Galician but a Russian Jew.

"In Russia the Haskalah (1750-1850) assumed a peculiar character. In other places it was influenced by surrounding circumstances and surrounding culture; in that country it was hardly touched, at its inception by the Russian spirit, but was still dominated by that of Germany. . . . It was not until about the middle of the nineteenth century, after Russia had taken the lead in Hebrew literature, that Russian influences began to tell upon the Haskalah, leading it off upon a divergent line."

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## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

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## Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations
	Closing
<b>Banks</b>	
H. K. and S. E.	\$620 B.
Chartered	\$59 10s.
Kuomintang	R. 250
Cathay, ordy.	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Cathay, pref.	Tls. 5
<b>Marine Insurance</b>	
Canton	Tls. 375
North China	Tls. 150
Union of Canton	\$945.
Yangtze	\$250 S.
<b>Fire Insurance</b>	
China Fire	\$155
Hongkong Fire	\$267 1/2
<b>Shipping</b>	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	100s.
Shanghai Tug (O)	Tls. 18 1/2
Shanghai Tug (F)	Tls. 50 S.
Kochien	Tls. 35
<b>Mining</b>	
Kalping	Tls. 8 B.
Oriental Cons.	29s.
Philippine	Tls. 0.50 B.
Rain	\$2.40 S.
<b>Docks</b>	
Hongkong Dock	\$126 1/2 Sa.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 14.10
New Eng. Works	Tls. 10 1/2 X.D.
<b>Wharves</b>	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 83
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 63
<b>Land and Hotels</b>	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 87
China Land	Tls. 80
Shanghai Land	Tls. 36 Sa.
Wahaiwa Land	Tls. 14.10
Central Stores	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 20.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 20.
<b>Cotton Mills</b>	
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 158 1/2
E-w. Pref.	Tls. 100
International	Tls. 72
International Pref.	Tls. 68
Long-tung-mow	Tls. 80
Oriental	Tls. 44
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 115 1/2 B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 14.10
Yangtze	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Yangtze Pref.	Tls. 101
<b>Industrials</b>	
Butler Tle.	Tls. 23
China Sugar	Tls. 110 1/2 B.
Green Island	Tls. 11.10 B.
Langkas	Tls. 18 B.
Major Bros.	Tls. 18
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 18
<b>Stores</b>	
Hall and Holt	\$15 B.
Leewards	\$40
Lane, Crawford	\$92 1/2 B.
Moutrie	\$35
Watson	\$6 1/2 B.
Weeks	\$18 S.
<b>Rubbers (Local)</b>	
Alma	Tls. 11 B.
Amberst	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.85 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4 1/2 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 26 B.
Batu Anam 1915	Tls. 1.60
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 4 1/2
Bute	Tls. 1.40 Sa.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 1/2
Chempedak	Tls. 12 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.00 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3 1/2 Sa.
Domination	Tls. 1 1/2
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 7 1/2
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20 B.
Kamunting	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 1 1/2
Kapayang	Tls. 30
Karan	Tls. 16.
Kota Bahros	Tls. 9 1/2
Kroowek Java	Tls. 20
Pendang	Tls. 13 B.
Pengkalan Duriab	Tls. 10 1/2 S.
Permatia	Tls. 3 1/2 B.
Ropah	Tls. 1.20 B.
Samagagas	Tls. 0.95 Sa.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Semawang	Tls. 14 1/2
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 18
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.72 1/2 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 11 1/2
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.15 Sa.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.90 B.
Talping	Tls. 1.07 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 21 Sa.
Tobong	Tls. 2 1/2 Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 6.15 Sa.
Zhangbe	Tls. 6.15 Sa.
<b>Miscellaneous</b>	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cully Dairy	Tls. 10
Shai Elec. and Abn.	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 75
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 Sa.
Horse Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
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Shai Waterworks	Tls. 220 B.

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## Major Bros., Ltd., Meeting

The annual meeting of Major Brothers, Ltd., was held yesterday at the office of Messrs. A. R. Burkill and Sons, Kiukiang Road. Mr. E. C. Pearce presided, and was supported by Messrs. G. Grayrigge and C. H. Purcell (directors) and Mr. J. V. C. Davis (secretary).

The notice calling the meeting having been read, the Chairman said:—Gentlemen, As the Report and Accounts have been in your hands for some time, I will follow the usual course and with your permission take them as read.

The result of the year's working shows a distinct improvement due to the better demand for our products and the more remunerative prices we were able to obtain for them. I am glad to say that prospects for the present year are favorable.

With regard to the Accounts, there is little for me to say, except that we have reduced our indebtedness to our Bankers and Secretaries from Tls. 96,959.96 on December 31, 1915, to Tls. 77,021.73 on the same date 1916, and your Directors hope that by the end of the present financial year, our overdrafts will be again substantially reduced.

All the buildings and machinery have been kept in a good state of

repair and the money spent on this work, Tls. 4,662.42, has been charged to Working Account as usual.

The balance at credit of Profit and Loss Account, Tls. 15,486.54, we propose carrying forward; your Directors regret that the financial position of the Company precludes any idea of a dividend.

The greatest credit is due to our Manager, Mr. Shengle, for the year's work; he has had a very arduous time and had many difficulties to contend with.

I shall be happy to answer any questions that Shareholders may have to ask.

No questions were asked, and the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That the report and accounts as presented be passed—proposed by the Chairman and seconded by Mr. Grayrigge.

That Mr. G. Grayrigge be re-elected a director of the company—proposed by Mr. Purcell and seconded by the Chairman.

That Mr. R. C. B. Fennell be re-elected auditor to the Company—proposed by Mr. J. Liddell and seconded by Mr. A. W. Burkill.

This was all the business, and the meeting terminated after the Chairman had thanked shareholders for their attendance.

## New Engineering Works Pay 20 Per Cent

The payment of a dividend of Tls. 1 equal to twenty per cent, was authorized at the annual general meeting of the New Engineering and Shipbuilding Works, Ltd., held at the Chamber of Commerce rooms, Yuen-mingyuen Road, yesterday. Mr. H. E. Arnold presided and the other directors present were Messrs. A. W. Brankston and J. C. Dyer.

The chairman said:—

The report and accounts for the year ending December 31, 1916, have been in your hands for some time and I will, therefore, with your permission, take them as read.

I am sure you will agree that the result of the year's working is highly satisfactory. It constitutes a record in the annals of the company's affairs. This is mainly due to our having had a record turn-over, as a result, no doubt, of the congestion in all shipping yards in Great Britain, so that a large number of ships have preferred to undergo whatever repairs were required out here, where they could be undertaken promptly and without any delay.

Our works have consequently been fully occupied, throughout the year and we have had several large overhaul and re-classing jobs, all of which have assisted in bringing about the satisfactory showing before you.

Before formally proposing the adoption and passing of the accounts, I will, as usual, make a few remarks with reference to the various items. As you will see, the balance at the credit of profit and loss account is Tls. 34,413.38, which your directors propose to deal with as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 20% representing	\$3,698.00
To place to reserve fund	50,000.00
To place to dividend equalisation fund	70,000.00
To place to depreciation fund	30,815.16
To place to purchase of materials equalisation fund	60,000.00
To carry forward balance	39,900.20

Turning to the balance sheet, you will notice that land appears at a less valuation of Tls. 6,024 than exhibited in the previous year's accounts, due, as explained, to its absorption in the dock extension, to which I will refer later.

Buildings, plant and machinery steam lances, etc., appear at the original book value of Tls. 501,877.95. This figure is slightly less than last year, due to difference between sales and additions for the period under review. This item is represented in a different manner, you will notice, inasmuch that depreciation appears on the other side of the balance sheet, instead of being deducted, as formerly. The reason for this change will be obvious to you, as from a cursory glance at this account, as formerly shown, one is liable to overlook the large sum depreciated and, therefore, draw a wrong conclusion as to the extent of our plant, etc., and our ability to deal with important and extensive contracts.

During the course of the year, it was decided to enlarge our dock, owing to the number of larger vessels which now come up river and, consequently, are able to undergo repairs here. Therefore, an extension of 120 feet on the blocks was added, as well as certain alterations along the bottom and sides, giving a greater width and depth at the head of the dock and enabling us to accommodate vessels of greater beam.

The dock is now 577 feet overall. This improvement, which has cost us Tls. 60,008.85, permits us to accommodate most of the largest vessels coming to this port and has the further advantage of allowing us to dock any two coasting steamers at the same time. This we have actually done on several occasions during the past few months.

It would, no doubt, interest you to know that we were able to proceed with the docking and undocking of vessels whilst the extension referred to was in progress, so that

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL,  
TIENTSIN.Cable Address:  
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin. Delightfully situated, facing Victoria Park, and located in the centre of the Town's Life and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious Dining and Reception Rooms. Comfortable Bedrooms with Bath; Double, Single or En Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and Selected Cellar, under Foreign Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric Light, Modern Sanitary Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibus and Porters meet all Trains and Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

which we formerly only held under a lease, gives us a continuous foreshore right of 1,200 feet and links up both our works. We have been able to berth as many as nine vessels at a time on this river frontage and I am sure you will agree that the acquisition of this land greatly enhances the value of the company's property and much facilitates the working of our business, besides permitting us freer and wider scope for future development.

In addition to the above, further improvements to our plant are being undertaken, all of which, I need hardly point out, necessitate a considerable cash outlay, but will materially increase the earning powers of our company. Our works have been kept extremely busy during the first two months of the new year and present indications point to a continuation of this activity, so that the prospects before us for the working year which we have just begun are very encouraging. Our dock has been fully engaged throughout the year, during which period 75 vessels were docked, approximating 130,000 tons, as well as a large number of lighters, tugs, pontoons, etc.

This is all I have to say and, before sitting down, I shall be pleased to answer any questions which shareholders may like to ask.

No questions were asked and resolutions were unanimously passed authorising the division of the profits as suggested, re-electing Mr. Brankston to the board and re-appointing Messrs. G. H. and N. Thomson as auditors.

Mr. H. H. Read said that, as they had such a very handsome profit, of which only a little over a quarter had been used to pay out a dividend, he thought they could afford to give something to the war funds.

The chairman said that this matter had been discussed by the board and they preferred to let the suggestion come from the shareholders. Their idea was to donate £500 to the fund. This program is now in course of progress, as is evidenced by the dock extension. Furthermore, negotiations have been completed for the purchase of about 17 mow of land separating our dock from the old Vulcan Works.

The acquisition of this property, which we formerly only held under a lease, gives us a continuous foreshore right of 1,200 feet and links up both our works. We have been able to berth as many as nine vessels at a time on this river frontage and I am sure you will agree that the acquisition of this land greatly enhances the value of the company's property and much facilitates the working of our business, besides permitting us freer and wider scope for future development.

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 KIANGSE RD. PHONE 90

INVESTMENT  
SECURITIES

If you wish to invest any amount from Tls. 15 up, our service will be of assistance to you.

## HOUSES TO LET

UNFURNISHED, near French Park, 5 large rooms, hot water service, perfect bathrooms and kitchen, large verandah, garden and tennis.

## Raven Trust Co., Ltd.

38 KIANGSE RD. TEL. 90

Sharebrokers' Association  
Transactions

## BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, March 6, 1917.

Direct  
Kapalas Tls. 1.00 cash  
Langkats Tls. 18.00 cash

## February Rubber Outputs

The Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ltd., 13,341 lbs. Tapping 30 days.

The Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd., 39,308 lbs. Tapping 23 days.

The Sungai Duri Rubber Estates, Ltd., 18,757 lbs.

The Chemor United Rubber Company, Limited, 19,921 lbs.

Tobong Rubber and Taploca Estate Ltd., 71,500

Champedak Rubber and Gambier Estate Ltd., 10,900

Messrs. Cecil Holliday and Co., Ltd., have received telegraphic advices from their Singapore Agents that the estimated output of dry rubber from the Sungala rubber estate for the month of February was 6,115-lbs.

## THE CHINA PRESS MAIL SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1917

Date and Place	Per	Chf.	British	French	Ger.	U.S.A.	Russian	Japan	Regist
<b>Today</b>									
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	29.00	..	28.00	..	..	6.00	..	5.30
Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shanghai	1.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.40
River ports	Nankin & Kiangkwan	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	8.00
Hankow	Pakhoi	..	5.70	..	..	..	..	..	..
Shanghai, Chefoo and Tientsin	Shanghai	..	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
Hankow	Chiyuan	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.80	5.00	9.00
Tientsin (Every day except Sunday)	Train	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00
Hankow	Train	..	..	..	..	..	11.80	..	10.00
Peking and Tientsin	Train	..	..	..	..	..	5.00	..	3.00
Nankin	Hsin Peking	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Nankin	Hsin Peking	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
<b>Tomorrow</b>									
Swet W. and Hongkong	Tamsui	9.00	..	4.30	..	..	4.30	5.00	9.00
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Tamsui	..	5.00	..	..	..	..	..	5.70
Japan via Moji	Via Pukow	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan ports	Kunamari	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nankin, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Kunamari	8.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
River ports	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hankow, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, Europe via Suez	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Nankin, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U.S.A. and Europe	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
San Francisco, via Japan & Honolulu	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hankow and Canton	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Europe via Suez	Kunamari	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
<b>Friday, March 9.</b>									
Japan ports	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Nankin, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, U.S.A. and Europe	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Amoy, Hongkong and Canton	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
River ports	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Hankow, Southern Ports, Australia, the Straits, Ceylon, India, Europe via Suez	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Nankin, Kobe, Yokohama, Canada, Honolulu U.S.A. and Europe	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
San Francisco, via Japan & Honolulu	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Hankow and Canton	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
Europe via Suez	Poltava	1.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	1.00
<b>Saturday, March 10.</b>									
Japan via Na Asaki	Hakui maru	29.00	..	28.00	..	..	..	10.30	10.00
Europe via Siberia	Via Pukow	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Hankow, and Canton	Ivo maru	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
Japan ports	Hakui maru	9.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	9.00
<b>Sunday, March 11.</b>									
Hankow and beyond	Ivo maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.80	..
Europe via Siberia (Post Train)	Via Pukow	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	11.40
<b>Monday, March 12.</b>									
Japan via Moji	Yamashiro maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	10.00	8.30
<b>Tuesday, March 13.</b>									
Japan via Moji and Seattle	Tamba maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.30	9.00
<b>Thursday, March 15.</b>									
Japan via Moji	Kasuga maru	..	..	..	..	..	..	11.00	9.30

A Postal money orders and parcel post until 6 p.m.  
C Mail closed 8 to 8.30 p.m. Registration 8.30 p.m.  
D Letters and boxes with declared value 5 a.m. Parcels and money orders 8.30 a.m.  
E Registration 8.30 p.m. Supplementary mail closed at 7 a.m. value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m.

F Letters and boxes with declared value 10 a.m. Parcels and money orders 9.30 a.m.  
G Registered articles 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Letters and boxes with declared value 7.30 p.m. on previous day. Parcels 4 p.m. and money orders 3 p.m. on previous day.  
H Letters and boxes with declared value 8.30 p.m. Parcels 4 p.m.

I Letters and boxes with declared value 0.30 p.m. Parcels and money orders noon.  
J Letters and boxes with declared value 9 a.m. Parcels and money orders 8.30 a.m.  
K Registered and parcels 5 p.m. on previous day.

British Post Office.—Until further notice the ordinary and registered letter mails for Europe via Pukow and Siberia will be closed at 5 p.m. on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday. There will be a supplementary receipt of unregistered correspondence between 8.30 and 9 o'clock on the same evening during which time the office will be open for the sale of stamps only.

Chinese Post Office.—Until further notice, mails for Europe, via Pukow and Siberia, will be closed at the Chinese Post Office as follows: Monday, Wednesday and Saturday at 9 p.m. Registered mails are closed half an hour earlier. A supplementary mail of ordinary correspondence only will be closed on Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday at 7 a.m.

Japanese











## SHIPPING

# N. Y. K.

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

### SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

**EUROPEAN LINE.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service calling at Yokohama, Kobe, Moji, Shanghai, Hongkong, Singapore, Malacca, Penang, Colombo, Durban, Cape Town, Tenerife, London.

ITO MARU	12,500	Mar. 11
MIYASAKI MARU	16,000	Mar. 23
KITANO MARU	16,000	April 1

**AMERICAN LINE.**  
Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

TAMBA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 13, 1917
SHIDZUOKA MARU	12,500	Capt. I. Noma, Apr. 2, 1917
AWA MARU	12,500	Capt. K. Hayashi, May 6, 1917

**NEW YORK VIA PANAMA**  
TOKIWA MARU 15,000 Mar. 19, 1917

**SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE.** (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HAKUAI MARU	5,000	Capt. K. Takano, Mar. 10
YAMASHIRO MARU	7,000	Capt. K. Suzuki, Mar. 13
OMI MARU	7,000	Capt. M. Machida, Mar. 17
NIGATA MARU	4,000	Capt. K. Ohosawa, Mar. 20
CHIKUGO MARU	5,500	Capt. Y. Yui, Mar. 24

**SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE.** (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU	9,500	Capt. K. Yagin, Mar. 8, 1917
KASUGA MARU	7,000	Capt. S. Salto, Mar. 15, 1917

**FOR JAPAN.**  
TAMBA MARU 12,500 Capt. K. Akamatsu, Mar. 13, 1917  
FUSHIMI MARU 12,000 Capt. T. Iriyama, Mar. 19, 1917

**FOR HONGKONG.**  
SHIDZUOKA MARU 12,500 Mar. 16, 1917

**AUSTRALIAN LINE.**  
Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan Ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manilla). Leave Hongkong.

TANGO MARU	14,000	Capt. K. Soyeda, Mar. 19, 1917
NIKKO MARU	10,000	Capt. K. Takeda, Apr. 17, 1917

**Calcutta Line.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

**BOMBAY LINE.**  
Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korean ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to  
**T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha.**  
Tel. Address: Yusen, Shanghai. Tel. No. 2729.

Quality Right. **SWEDISH PAPER** Prices Right.

**The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.**  
No. 6 Kiangse Road

## CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

### TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

### TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Peking-Mukden Line				Tientsin-Pukow Line			
Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local	Express	Mail	Local
101	101	101	101	101	101	101	101
102	102	102	102	102	102	102	102
103	103	103	103	103	103	103	103
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199	199	199	199	199	199	199	199
200	200	200	200	200	200	200	200

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST" Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S - train has sleep. accomm. 1st & 2nd class. S - train has only 1st class sleep. accomm.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuehchow or Pukow.

By Order,  
**THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.**  
Tientsin, September, 1916

## Business and Official Notices

### War Loans Investment Trust of Malaya.

(Incorporated in the Federated Malay States)

**CAPITAL \$6,000,000**  
In shares of \$10 each (Straits currency full paid)

THE Shares bear interest at the rate of 6% per annum which together with repayment of capital in full on liquidation is guaranteed by the Government of the Federated Malay States. Interest accrues from the 1st day of the month following the date on which subscriptions are received and will be paid half yearly on 1st January and on 1st July. Copies of the prospectus and forms of applications for shares can be obtained from and subscriptions will be received by, any of the following Banks.

The Chartered Bank of I. A. & China,  
The Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation,  
The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

### NOTICE

#### Opium Delivery Order

NOTICE is hereby given that duplicate of the undermentioned Delivery Order drawn on us, the original of which has been declared to have been lost, has been issued to Hungtai (鴻泰) and that the said original has been declared cancelled.

NUMBER	DATE	CARGO
4702	11/11/15	One chest Panna Opium New Duty.

DAVID SASSOON & Co., Ltd.  
23 The Bund.

### M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-ching  
Hardware and Metal Merchants  
Government Contractors

Materials of every description for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always in stock

Our entire stock is from well-known manufacturers, and our prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

**The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.**

We have also Black Dye in stock, Trade Mark Zang Kun (象脚牌) at moderate prices.

For further information, please apply to—  
66-69 North Soochow Road, Shanghai.

Tel. Gen. office No. 2971  
Tel. Pri. office No. 4885

### Sam Joe & Co.

General Storekeepers, Grocers,  
Wine and Spirit Merchants.

Our goods are always absolutely fresh, being imported weekly from well-known manufacturers. "American" fresh fruit always in stock

**PRICES VERY MODERATE**  
**PROMPT ATTENTION GIVEN**  
**TO ALL ORDERS**

Orders from outports and the interior are carefully packed, and all breakages will be promptly made good.

All kinds of Chinese and Japanese coal sold by us also.

A1114 Broadway  
Telephone No. 1095.  
SHANGHAI.

## The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

### Weekly War Review

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, March 3.—The past week has been marked by signal Allied successes, such as show clearly the decaying prospects of the Central Empires. On the Ancre front, the Germans have found themselves compelled to execute an extensive movement of retreat, which it is quite vain for them now to explain as strategic subtlety, since it is plain that they have only retired because they are compelled to.

Their Turkish allies have also sustained a crushing defeat, for the British army has now recovered the important town of Kut in Mesopotamia, which it was formerly compelled to abandon, but has now regained, with vast stores of ammunition, prisoners, etc., while the retreating Turkish army is being hurried en route towards Bagdad.

This double triumph has spread

enthusiasm among the Allies and the King has sent a special message of congratulation to the Commander-in-Chief.



# Business and Official Notices

## Shanghai Paper Hunt Club Races

THE Races will be run on Saturday, March 10, 1917 (weather permitting). The First Sadding Bell will be rung at 1.30 p.m. sharp. Tickets of admission have been sent to Members of the Race Club and the Paper Hunt Club and their wives and children. The Public can obtain tickets at the Gate—Price \$1 each.

Tickets for children 50 cents each. Owners can obtain tickets for their mafoos from the undersigned.

There will be Pari-Mutuels both for win and place and Members' Sweeps.

By Order of the Stewards,  
R. H. NEWMAN,  
Secretary,  
Shanghai Paper Hunt Club.  
12973

## The Central Garage Co., Ltd.

Mr. F. B. Walker has been appointed Secretary and General Manager of this Company from date. Mr. R. R. McKeown, recently arrived from the "Cadillac" works, will be in charge of our repairs department.

Kindly note the following changes in our Telephone Numbers:—

2661 Office  
3807 Repairs and Engineering  
3809 Hire  
Shanghai, March 5th, 1917.  
12984

## The Automobile Club of China.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Annual General Meeting of Members will be held on Thursday, 22nd March, 1917, at 5 p.m., in the rooms of the Shanghai General Chamber of Commerce, No. 1, Yuenmingyuen Road, Shanghai, when Resolutions as circulated to Members with the Annual Report and Accounts will be proposed by the Committee.

Members desirous of bringing forward any resolution are requested to notify the Secretary of same immediately.

Those Members who have not already done so are requested to send their Subscription of Tls. 10 for 1917 to the Secretary.

By Order of the Committee,  
M. G. BECK,  
Secretary,  
3G Peking Road.  
Shanghai, 6th March, 1917.  
12982

## NOTICE

Mr. H. D. Fuller is no more connected with the business of this firm.

(Signed) Star Garage Co.  
12931

## CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.

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CHUNG HWA TRANSLATION CO.  
21 Foochow Road, Shanghai.  
Telephone 8525.



## Elegant Millinery

Showing Now at the

## Modes de Paris

(high-class tailoring)

9f. Bubbling Well Road, opposite Race Course

## PITKIN'S BAKING POWDER

Is PURE and WHOLESOME. Everybody says:—

"The Best I Ever Used."

75 cents per pound can.

Pitkin's Show Room:—No. 73 Range Road  
Tel. No. 3255

## BILL SMITH

Bill Smith was a fireman, with brass boots and hat.

And when called to a fire in somebody's flat,

Took four sips of Crawford's which first he arrives;

Climbs a thousand-foot ladder and saves forty lives.

CRAWFORD'S "SPECIAL RESERVE" IS THE MOST PALATABLE SCOTCH ON THE CHINA MARKET

## Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.  
Wine Merchants

## NOTICE

We are pleased to announce that Mr. F. G. Boulton has accepted an engagement with this Company.

GASTON, WILLIAMS & WIGMORE  
FAR EASTERN DIVISION, INC.  
12992

## When you think

of

## Szechwan Province,

Think of

## WIDLER & COMPANY,

Chungking, West China.

## LYCEUM THEATRE

In aid of

## British Wounded Soldiers

Under the patronage of  
SIR EVERARD FRASER  
MADAME THUE will produce  
"La Belle Helene"

Musical Comedy in 3 Acts by the  
French Composer, Offenbach.  
(In English.)

Saturday, March 10th, 12th and  
14th, at 9 o'clock.

First Performance Seats \$5.00.  
Boxes sold privately. Second and  
third performances, usual prices.  
Booking now open at Moutrie's.  
12989

## NOTICE

Dr. R. W. Donohoe  
the American Dentist, has  
REMOVED

from

17 Nanking Road

to

11a Nanking Road

(Entrance over Denniston and Sullivan)  
12910

ZUNG LEE & SONS, (W. Z. Zee & Sons, Est. 1895), BROADWAY, SHANGHAI

## HARDWARE AND METALS

Contractors to Governments, Municipalities, Railways, Tramways, etc.

## SPRING OVERCOATS and TOP COATS

New American Styles

Early Spring Styles in Business and Sack Suits

Thom Shing, Tailor

G19 Tiendong Road, near Broadway.

## KNAPP & BAXTER, INC.

IMPORTERS OF

## AMERICAN PRODUCTS

6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, China

Phone: No. 1860

Chinese Dept. No. 1625

## Kiangnan Poultry Farm

Guaranteed fresh Plymouth Rock and Leghorn Eggs,  
\$1.00 for 35, or 35 cents per dozen.

Native chicken, for the table, 23 cents per lb.

Native chicken eggs, \$1.00 for 50, or 25 cents per doz.

Also Geese and Ducks for sale.

Our poultry are fed with beef, fish, grain and all kinds of green vegetables. The runs and houses are clean, well-ventilated and free from odor.

Send your order to the Farm, at Chung Hsin Road, Chapel (just opposite the Shanghai-Nanking Railway Station), or buy from us at the Hongkew Market from 5.30 to 11 a.m.  
12941



## ROSENSTOCK'S 1917 DIRECTORY AND COMMERCIAL GAZETTEER OF CHINA

The most complete Book of its kind on China

On Sale at leading Bookstores and Publication  
Office for China: 4 Canton Road, Shanghai

## Chew! Chew! Chew!

YOU are recommended to commence chewing tobacco right from now if you have not already done so before. Because tobacco-chewing not only imparts warmth to the body during the cold weather and removes foul breath from the mouth, but it also assists the business man in more ways than one to better advantage. We have just unpacked a small supply of American Chewing Plugs of various qualities, some of which cannot be procured elsewhere. Remember that our stock of above is very small, so call early to ensure a supply.

TABAQUERIA FILIPINA, 34 Nanking Road, Shanghai.  
12848

## JEWISH CARNIVAL BALL

on

Thursday, March 8th

at the

Jewish Synagogue Building

42 Whangpoo Road.

30 per cent of the proceeds are to be given to the

ALLIED WOUNDED SOLDIERS FUND

Tickets on sale at Moutrie & Co., Ltd.  
12995

## LEARN MORE! EARN MORE!

Study at Home in Your Spare Time, Without Neglecting Your Present Work, Under Capable, Qualified Professors.

— TEAR FROM HERE —

Architecture.  
Complete Law.  
Electrical Engineering.  
Civil Engineering.  
Mechanical Engineering.  
Engineering Preparatory.  
College Preparatory.  
Fire Prevention and Insurance.  
Complete Textile Manufacturing.  
Accountancy and Business Administration.  
Heating and Ventilation Engineering.

Mark X opposite the course you wish to study and mail coupon to the

AMERICAN SCHOOL OF CORRESPONDENCE

Office 11, 34, Nanking Road, Shanghai.

## INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: SHANGHAI  
1 bis, AVENUE EDOUARD VII  
(Yangkingpang)

Savings are the Making of all Great Nations  
If you will not save yourselves, we will do it for you.

You pay us monthly 12 dollars, and we guarantee you a capital of at least two thousand dollars, after 13 years and 10 months payments.

Our bonds have a surrender and loan value after two years. The same as Life Insurance policies.

BUT

We give you a Further Advantage viz., Our Monthly Drawings which give you an opportunity to get every month a return of from \$12 to \$2,000.

AUDIT

A continuous daily audit of the accounts of the Society is conducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered Secretary and Public Accountant.

For full particulars, apply to the Head Office.

J. BEUDIN & M. SPEELMAN,  
General Manager.

## The Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.

The annual general meeting of the Shareholders in the Company will be held at the Office of the General Agents on Saturday, the 10th March, 1917, at 11 o'clock a.m., for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ended 31st December, 1916.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 3rd to 10th March, 1917, both days inclusive.

Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.

General Agents,  
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.  
Shanghai, 17th February, 1917.  
12805

## MISCELLANEOUS

PRIVATE FAMILY (Ally) can accommodate a few table boarders. Very Central. Apply to Box 136, THE CHINA PRESS.  
T. F.

## SITUATION VACANT

NURSE WANTED, to look after one child; capable, experienced; good salary. Apply to Box 172, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12952 M 7

## APARTMENTS WANTED

WANTED, unfurnished flat by Britisher. Please state lowest terms and particulars to Box 176, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12959 M 7

Business and Official Notices  
are Continued on  
Page 11

## Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

## APARTMENTS

### WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable rooms (Front and back, with bathrooms and verandah) to let. Moderate prices. Good table.  
Tel. 3482  
9408

### Nos. 8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

(Facing Park)  
A large flat, two large and one small room, with board. Bath-room and verandah attached; very cool summer time. Tel. 1946

### BOARD-RESIDENCE

Location: Central, quiet, and select.  
Terms: Monthly and very moderate.  
Cuisine and Service: Excellent.  
Apply to Box No. 184  
THE CHINA PRESS.  
12976

TO LET, with board, a large well-furnished room with enclosed verandah and bathroom, also attic flat, containing bedroom, sitting-room and bathroom. Suit married couple or two friends. 6 Quinsan Gardens.  
12987

TO LET, two comfortable, large rooms with attic. Apply to No. 33 Boone Road.  
12975 M 8

COMFORTABLY furnished flat to let in a German family, on the Dixwell Road. Board optional. Apply to Box 180, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12968 M 8

TO LET, two well-furnished flats; piano, free taxes, lights, water. Low rental. Only neutrals need apply. 8 Ward Road.  
12988 M 25

CONNAUGHT HOUSE (3 Minghong Road), telephone 2650, central, comfortable furnished rooms, with or without board. Terms moderate.  
12988 T. F.

TO LET, two very large rooms, bathroom and verandah attached. With or without board. Apply to 45 Bubbling Well Road.  
12822 M 7

## TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consular, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements, petitions, letters, legal documents, advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c/o 1-a Peking Road, or P.D., 159 Haining Road, opposite West End Lane.  
12955

## Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, by private treaty at valuation, entire furniture, fittings (wholly made by Messrs. Weeks and Arts & Crafts), ornaments, etc., contained in hall, drawing-room, study-room, dining-room and two bedrooms; all in as good condition as new, and which includes several rich Persian Carpets, of a 6-roomed dwelling house, The house, situated in the best part of Western district, and at low rental, could be taken over. An egg-shaped Victoria, horse, and a set of harness to be included, if desired. Please apply to Box 190, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12988 M 13

## SITUATIONS WANTED

ENERGETIC young man (Japanese), graduate of High Commercial School and possessing small experience of office routine, desires position as an office assistant. Salary no object. Please apply to Box 188, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12985 M 9

LADY stenotypist, experienced in engineering and commercial note-taking, desires extra work. Notes transcribed on the spot or at home and delivered by 9 next morning. Manuscripts in French also accepted. Neatness and accuracy guaranteed. Apply to Box 186, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12973 M 9

MANAGER with old firm established in Shanghai, Tientsin, Peking, free for engagement. Neutral, speaking English, French, German, Mandarin dialects. Engineering ability. For interview, apply to Box 182, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12970 M 10

EXPERIENCED bookkeeper and typist (Chinese) open for engagement during evenings. Accurate and confidential. Apply to Box 187, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12983 M 8

ADVERTISER, 7 years in present employ, desires change of position. Knowledge of bookkeeping, typewriting, cost and commercial work. Apply to Box 175, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12957 M 7

POSITION WANTED by young lady, experienced stenographer and typist, with knowledge of general office work. Please apply to Box 155, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12904 M 7

WANTED, position as godown-keeper, storekeeper or timekeeper by a Chinese. Many years' experience in Shanghai. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA PRESS.  
T. F.

## EDUCATIONAL

A CHINESE gentleman, American university graduate, wants to teach foreigners the Chinese language and literature, by popular dialects and new lectures; with experience in Y.M.C.A. Language School. Time can be easily arranged. For particulars address: Mr. D. M. J., 21 Foochow Road.  
12990 T. F.

A WELL-educated young Chinese wishes to teach foreigners Chinese lessons, dialect, or to do any office work, after office hours. Apply to Box 189, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12991 M 8

WANTED, two ladies (British), who are able to give lessons to three boys at home and teach them in music also. One lady for Harbin for three girls. Rooms and food are to be supplied. Apply to No. 33 Boone Road.  
12984 M 8

GENTLEMAN wants Russian lessons by lady teacher. Apply to Box 185, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12979 M 9

EXPERIENCED Mandarin teacher has spare time for more pupils. Terms moderate. Please apply to Mr. Hsia, 1-831 North Soochow Road.  
12955

WANTED, half-plate developing and printing outfit, chemicals, etc., also enlarging apparatus and postcard Kodak. Apply to Box 174, THE CHINA PRESS.  
12958 M 7